

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 10/7/53

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (65-45)

89594

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

ATTN: CENTRAL RESEARCH DESK

While contacting Mrs. L. J. KAISERMAN, 1807 Cagua Drive NE, in connection with another matter, SA PETER J. NERO was advised of the following by Mrs. KAISERMAN on 10/2/53:

On 10/2/53 Mrs. KAISERMAN received in the mail a journal entitled "Never Losing Faith for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG" from the National Committee to Secure Justice in the ROSENBERG Case. The "journal" was addressed to L. J. KAISERMAN, 1807 N. Cagua Drive, Albuquerque, New Mexico, and bore a return address Box #2, 1050 6th Avenue, New York 18, New York.

Mrs. KAISERMAN was very incensed because she had received the propaganda inasmuch as she has two sons in the Armed Forces. She does not know how she got on a mailing list.

Enclosed herewith is the journal for whatever use the Bureau may have for it.

PJN:rk  
Enclosure (1)

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NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE  
IN THE ROSENBERG CASE

1050 Sixth Avenue  
New York 18, N.Y.

Dear Friend:

Not even death can still the truth or hush the cry for justice.

We are taking this opportunity to inform you about another book we believe you will want to keep in your collection. It is "Never Losing Faith", the Rosenberg Dedication Book.

In the pages of "Never Losing Faith" you will read a brilliant and passionate essay by John Wexley, whose play "The Last Mile" is taught in many of our schools as a model of American drama. On other pages Jack Richards, pen-name of a well known correspondent for many commercial newspapers, takes you through the last hours of the Rosenberg's lives, as lived through on June 19 by ten thousand men and women near New York's famed Union Square.

And you will find, too, the words of some of the eminent great of the world, who pleaded for the lives of the Rosenbergs.

And finally, you will find hitherto unpublished letters by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg themselves.

We published this journal, not simply to memorialize those who died, but to continue to make the truth known and to work for justice for Morton Sobell.

This journal, therefore, is one more step in the many we are taking in the interests of truth and justice. New evidence in the Sobell case is now in our hands. New literature is being readied. New legal steps are about to be taken. A national conference, which already has the support of many of the most prominent figures in the clemency campaign, will take place in Chicago on October 10-11.

The wheels of justice will be made to turn!

We ask you to send a contribution for the journal -- as much as you can afford -- so that all the next steps can be taken. You may want to give copies of this journal to friends and associates. We will make as many available to you as you wish.

Sincerely,

Joseph Brainin  
Joseph Brainin, Chairman

Enclosed please find \$..... contribution. I will keep this journal and am ordering ..... journals at \$1.00 each.

Name (please PRINT) .....

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JOSEPH BRAININ, Chairman

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New York 18, N. Y.



Never Losing Faith

for  
Julius and Ethel  
ROSENBERG

# The "Rosenberg People"

**Y**OU may remember that when the world-wide Rosenberg-Sobell movement began in the Fall of 1951, its only assets consisted of good intentions. Its leadership was improvised, its friends few, its problems incredibly numerous.

Many changes took place between that beginning and the execution of the Rosenbergs in the face of the world-wide pleas for clemency. Behind these changes stood what we have come to call the "Rosenberg people." To us, the emergence of the "Rosenberg people" is one of the most significant and hopeful developments in present day American history.

It is very hard for us to define a "Rosenberg person," and yet we know one when we see one. Frankly, we think such persons are the hope of humanity, and you must believe us when we say that we feel this very deeply and earnestly.

There is a whole category of "Rosenberg persons" that displays as its chief attribute a quiet, constant kind of heroism. Among them you will find obscure journalists, scientific workers, prominent lawyers, and others, who, when no one else would "go out on a limb," very simply placed their careers in jeopardy by coming forth publicly as organizers and speakers. It is important to know that many such people would not do this for any other cause; indeed, for many of these people it was their first venture into public life in their communities.

A very large number of "Rosenberg persons" were housewives and working women to whom the Case became part of their every day lives. They would no more omit a daily visit to a clergyman or some other work on the Case than they would omit feeding their children or punching a time-clock.

These "Rosenberg persons" grew in number and stature every day. They led the fifty major-city committees around the country and they inspired the hundreds of community committees throughout the land.

They differed in many ways, but they had this in common: they were utterly dedicated and devoted, they rose to the most trying occasions with a breathtaking determination and effectiveness, and they had the capacity to submerge and overcome the faults and frailties with which they came into the case. Every one of them emerged a new person, changed in a thousand indescribable ways. All of them became extremely conscious of their obligations as patriots, through all of them flowed a new awareness of their responsibility as citizens and human beings.

At first we met one here or there, and then we began meeting them by the scores, later by the hundreds, and finally we came to recognize thousands of them.

With the "Rosenberg people," our country came to life. The voice of the people was read and heard on the streets. The face of the people was seen at the White House.

Sing Sing's death house, which was meant, perhaps, to become the tomb of the American spirit, became instead a point of inspiration.

Therein lies the story of the Rosenberg campaign. The dignity and courage of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg created the "Rosenberg people," and inspired a new understanding of the meaning of patriotism. The "Rosenberg people," in turn, moved literally millions of Americans to act on behalf of justice.

Nothing is so important for the future of our country as that these millions shall continue to be moved. The Rosenberg-Sobell Case is not closed. Justice will be won for Morton Sobell.

The "Rosenberg people" in their quiet, determined way will see to that.

*Published by  
National Committee to Secure Justice  
In the Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Avenue,  
New York 18, N. Y.*

**JOSEPH BRAININ  
EMILY ALMAN  
DAVID ALMAN**



**Honeymoon: Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in the country**



**Julius Rosenberg flanked by two sisters**



**High School Graduation Day: She was Ethel Greenglass then.**

*On this page are enlargements of snapshots of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg from an album graciously lent by Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius. Imperfections are due to cracks in the original photographs.*

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**Dr. Bernard M. Loomer**



*"President Eisenhower's experience has been largely military. Consequently, he was concerned with the deterrent effect of the policy of execution. In my own mind, he was not really informed of the legal aspects of the case, and he was not fully aware that the Supreme Court had never looked at the record of this case to test the weight and validity of the evidence and the fairness of the trial."*

—From a message by Dr. Loomer, Dean of the Divinity School of the University of Chicago, to the San Francisco Rosenberg Conference.

In gratitude to Dr. Loomer for his untiring efforts on behalf of clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, we dedicate this page to the Rosenbergs. In Dr. Loomer is embodied the true spirit of Christian mercy and justice. His last-minute efforts to save the Rosenbergs, when he called on President Eisenhower as a representative of 2,300 Protestant ministers, were in the true tradition and ethic of his calling. The rallies at which he spoke gained inspiration from his high ideals, and gave courage to others in the clergy to undertake the fight for clemency as a divine and patriotic task. His modesty, selflessness and true dedication, his sincerity and eloquence were a high mark in the campaign and a challenge to us to continue our work unabated until the task we have set before us has been done.

# The New Jersey Clemency Committee



**Rabbi Cronbach, Robby and Michael Rosenberg and Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg in front of White House**

In appreciation to Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, professor emeritus of Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, whose deep religious convictions of mercy and charity led him wholeheartedly into the fight for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. A rock of strength to Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, mother of Julius, in her trying hours, a comfort to the Rosenbergs' children, Rabbi Cronbach spent long hours on the White House Vigil and was among

the three clergymen to see President Eisenhower in a last-minute plea for clemency. His moving eulogy at the Rosenbergs' funeral rites was a statement of faith and hope and a prayer for the future of our country he has served so long and well. It is in this spirit that we humbly thank him and dedicate this page in his name to the continuing fight for truth and justice in the Rosenberg and Sobell case.

**East Meadow & Westbury Rosenberg Committee**



# "Human Dignity is Not for Sale"

"Yesterday, we were offered a deal by the Attorney General of the United States. We were told that if we cooperated with the government, our lives would be spared.

"By asking us to repudiate the truth of our innocence, the government admits its own doubts concerning our guilt. We will not help purify the foul record of a fraudulent conviction and a barbaric sentence.

"We solemnly declare, now and forevermore, that we will not be coerced, even under pain of death, to

bear false witness and to yield up to tyranny our rights as free Americans.

"Our respect for truth, conscience and human dignity is not for sale. Justice is not some bauble to be sold to the highest bidder. If we are executed, it will be murder of innocent people and the shame will be on the government of the United States.

"History will record, whether we live or not, that we were the victims of the most monstrous frame-up in the history of our country."

—Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, June 3, 1953

## West Coast Rosenberg Committees

Los Angeles

San Francisco

Seattle

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The fight to save the Rosenbergs knew no borders.

We in Canada were proud to join in the campaign to save their lives. The all night vigils we held and the visits to the American Embassy with appeals for clemency represented the wishes of all justice-loving Canadians.

The people of Canada have a tradition of friendship with the people of the United States. It was in the interest of this friendship—as well as in the interest of justice and humanity—that we fought against the inhumane execution.



## Rosenberg Committee of Canada

"The case against the Rosenbergs outrages logic and justice. It depends on the testimony of Greenglass and his wife . . . Greenglass is supposed to have revealed to the Russians the 'secret' of the atomic bomb. Though the information supposed to have been transmitted could have been important, a man of Greenglass' capacity is wholly incapable of transmitting the physics, chemistry and mathematics of the atomic bomb to anyone. He and his wife were the only ones who pretended to connect the Rosenbergs with atomic espionage. New evidence makes even more plain what was plain enough before, that the prosecution's case has no logic in it, and that it depends upon the blowing up of patently perjured testimony . . ."

—Dr. Harold C. Urey, June 12, 1953, in a telegram to President Eisenhower asking for an interview on the Rosenberg Case, which was ignored by the White House.



Dr. Urey, Nobel Prize winner, physical chemist and one of the top atomic scientists in the United States, played an active role in the efforts to obtain clemency for the Rosenbergs. Puncturing myth after myth surrounding the "secret" of the atomic bomb, he did not hesitate to call America's attention to doubts surrounding Greenglass' ability to steal or pass on the "secret." His now-famous letter to the Editor of the *New York Times* did much to rally the world to fight for clemency, and his activities continued to the last moment as he tried in vain to see Attorney General Brownell and President Eisenhower. His courage was an inspiration, his tenacity a challenge and his real patriotism an example to all who played their part in the cause of justice and mercy. It is in this spirit that we dedicate this page to carrying on the fight for truth in the Rosenberg and Sobell cases.

## North Westchester Rosenberg Committee

# The Rosenbergs

Ethel and Michael, Robert and Julius

By W. E. B. DuBois

*It was the end of a long, dark day; a day of sorrowing and suffering. I was very, very weary. As the night fell and the silence of death rose about me, I sat down and lay my face in my hands and closed my eyes. I heard my own voice speaking:*

Crucify us, Vengeance of God  
As we crucify two more Jews,  
Hammer home the nails,  
Thick through our skulls,  
Crush down the thorns,  
Rain red the bloody sweat  
Thick and heavy, warm and wet.  
We are the murderers hurling mud  
We the witchhunters, drinking blood  
To us shriek five thousand blacks  
Lynched without trial  
And hundred thousands mobbed  
The millions dead in useless war. But  
this, this awful deed we do today  
This senseless, blasphemy of birth  
Fills full the cup!  
Hail Hell and glory to Damnation!  
O blood-stained nation,  
Stretch forth your hand! Grasp it,  
Judge  
Wrap it in your blood-red gown;  
And Lawyer in your sheet of shame;  
Proud pardoners of petty thieves  
Cautious rabbis of just Jehovah,  
And silent priests of the piteous  
Christ;  
Crawl, wedded liars, hide from sight,  
In the dirt of all the night,  
And hold high vigil at the dawn!  
For yonder, two pale and tight-lipped  
children  
Stagger across the world, bearing their  
dead.  
There lifts a light upon the Sea  
With grim color, crooked form and  
broken lines;  
With thunderous throb and roll of  
drums  
Alleluia, Amen!

Now out beyond the plain  
Streams the thick sunshine, sheet on  
sheet  
Of billowing light!  
Above the world loom vast sombre  
hills  
Limned in lurid lightings;  
While from beneath the hideous sick-  
ened earth,  
The sea rains up flood on flood  
To cleanse the heavens.  
Twixt Sun and Sea,  
Rises the Great Black Throne.  
Sternly the pale children march on  
Bearing high on their hands  
Father and Mother.  
The drums roll until the Land quivers  
with pain  
And slowly yawns:  
The children prone bow down  
They bow and kneel and lie;  
They lay within the earth's deep breast  
The beautiful young mother and her  
mate.  
Straight up from endless depths  
Rise then the Bearers of the Pall  
Sacco and Vanzetti, old John Brown  
And Willie McGee.  
They raise the crucified aloft.  
The purple curtains of Death unwind.  
Hell howls, Earth screams  
And Heaven weeps.  
High from above its tears  
Drops down a staircase from the Sun  
Around it with upstretched hands,  
Surge of triumph and dirge of shame,  
Gather the mighty Dead:  
Buddha, Mahmoud and Isaiah  
Jesus, Lincoln and Toussaint



Savonarola and Joan of Arc;  
And all the other millions,  
In throng on throng unending,  
Weeping, Singing,  
With music rising heaven-high,  
And bugles crying to the sky  
With trumpets, harps and dulcimers;  
With inward upward swell of utter  
song.  
Then through their ranks,  
Resplendent robes of silken velvet,  
Brodered with flame, float down;  
About the curling gown  
Drop great purple clouds, burgeon and  
enthrall,  
Swirl out and grandly close, until  
alone,  
Two golden feet appear,  
As of a king descending to his throne.  
In the great silence and embracing  
gloom,  
We the murderers  
Groan and moan:  
"Hope of the Helpless  
Hear us pray!  
America the Beautiful,  
This day! This day!  
Who was enthroned in sunlit air?  
Who has been crowned on yonder  
stair?  
Red Resurrection,  
Or Black Despair?"

In the name of Dr. DuBois, world renowned Negro scholar, historian, educator and former Minister to Liberia, we dedicate ourselves to fight for justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell case.

## The Queens Rosenberg Committee

Mary  
Church  
Terrell



*"... As one who has lived richly in America, who loves America and respects America, I plead with you, Mr. President, to stay the executioner and let the Rosenbergs live."*

—From a letter to the White House  
by Mrs. Terrell.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, outstanding Negro educator and leader, allowed neither her age nor the difficulties of the task to stay her from her duty to the America she has served so long and so well. Her appearances at meetings, her messages to officials in behalf of the Rosenbergs were inspirations to all. Her dedication to justice is our challenge, and we accept it—to carry on the fight in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

## The Hempstead Rosenberg Committee



We, of the Five Towns and Far Rockaway, have fought a long, hard fight for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell. Though saddened by the tragedy of the night of June 19th and heartsick at the thought of the prisoner in Alcatraz, we feel that the fight has been a good one—yes, even a successful one, for we have helped to turn light on the facts, which might have remained in bitter darkness had not plain people like us enlisted in the struggle for justice.

We pledge ourselves to keep up the battle to clear the names of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and to open the prison doors that hold Morton Sobell. Humbly we salute the courage of all three. May the memory of the two, who are gone, inspire generations to come. May the fortitude of him, who remains, be rewarded with his freedom and vindication.

To the Rosenberg children and to the Sobell family, we make one promise. We will not forget.



**Five Towns—Far Rockaway Committee**

## "To Walk Free from Hysteria..."



We pledge a continuing fight to vindicate Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and free Morton Sobell by making known the facts surrounding their trial—so that the Rosenberg children and all other Americans can walk free from the danger of conviction by hysteria and perjury.



Rosenberg-Sobell Committee  
Of Washington, D. C.

## "There can be No Letdown Now..."



15,000 Americans at the White House Vigil . . . Train after train of people going to Washington to protest—to demand clemency . . . Volunteers blanketing the nation, coast to coast, with leaflets . . . Thousands gathering at Ossining at the gates of Sing Sing . . . People in action! . . . People on the march! . . .

That *was* the campaign to seek mercy for the Rosenbergs. *There can be no letdown now!* It's back on the job . . . More leaflets . . . More rallies . . . More—and more—and more! To clear the Rosenbergs and a new trial for Morton Sobell.



Rosenberg Committee  
Of Philadelphia



It started the night after Christmas. At first there were only a few on line. Throughout the bitter cold they walked, holding aloft their "clemency signs." The press throughout the world reported: 24-HOUR ROSENBERG VIGIL HELD AT WHITE HOUSE. The eyes of America and the world suddenly focused on this small but determined group of men and women walking with dignity before the White House to give their message to the President. Soon the line began to swell. From California a mother of two children traveled to Washington to take her place on the line. "I have never left my children before," she said, "but I believe I will be a better mother because of this."

From Michigan. Wisconsin. Chicago. Boston. From cities throughout the United States. Two women came from the Committee of Canadian Mothers. Some came intending to stay only a few days. They remained a week. The people were supposed to walk in two-hour shifts. Many walked for six and eight hours at a time.

It rained. Umbrellas were opened. But the umbrellas were not used to keep the people dry. They were held over the clemency signs so that not a single letter of the message of justice and mercy should be blurred.

For 22 days and nights the vigil continued. On January 5 the line swelled to 3,000 persons—men, women, and children determined to be heard. Later, in those crucial days of that final week in June, the line that had started with a few became 15,000. As a police department official said, "There has never been anything like this in Washington before."

## Merrick & Valley Stream Rosenberg Committees

# "We will Continue to Speak Up For the Truth...for Humanity..."

"There is *grave* and well-founded doubt as to their (the Rosenbergs') guilt. I want you to carry that conviction to your fellow men; I want you to talk about it; I want you to join us in stirring up as many of our fellow Americans as you can to an understanding of the facts and of the record. . . . We are in the midst of the greatest witch hunt of all time. . . . Our enemies, both internal and external, have given us some legitimate causes for fear. . . . But we will not be intimidated by public clamor. We will continue to speak up for the truth. . . . We shall spread the gospel truth about the Rosenberg case. . . . Our hearts and minds cannot tolerate injustice. . . . We have to continue to speak out for justice even after the formalities of the law have been observed. . . ."

—*Stephen Love, professor of law and former chairman of the Illinois Bar Association's Committee on Character and Fitness, in an address at Randall's Island, April 26, 1953.*



Professor Love, who found "more than one hundred" instances of "judicial error" in the Rosenberg Case, shed needed light on the law and courts for all who would listen and set an example for lawyers to follow. For the deep understanding he gave us of the case, and for thousands and thousands of persons he moved to activity for the Rosenbergs, we dedicate this page in his name to continue the fight for justice "even after the formalities of the law have been observed."

## The Roslyn & Great Neck Rosenberg Committees





Beloved figure of Jewish Orthodoxy, Rabbi Meyer Sharff of Brooklyn extended his congregation from the narrow confines of his borough to all of America in behalf of the Rosenbergs. At a time of life when most persons contemplate ease in retirement, Rabbi Sharff took planes, trains, buses to speak tirelessly of justice and clemency in cities, towns and hamlets across America, in large halls and small, at open air rallies, in homes, at dinners. Each time, on his return from an exhausting task for the young couple whom he had taken to his heart, he asked: "Do you have anything more for me to do?" Finding inspiration for his deeds in the laws and lore of his ancient people, he performed his duty as he saw it, confident that it was acceptable in the eyes of the Lord whom he blessed for giving him the strength to carry on. And thus, thankful for the man who stood and worked with us, we pledge to continue the fight for the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell.

## Manhattan Clemency Committee

# The Depth of Their Faith . . . The Power of Truth . . ."

*"Stoic and tight-lipped to the end, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg . . . went to their deaths with a composure that astonished the witnesses."*

... New York Times, June 20, 1953

**By John Wexley \***

THERE was mounting tension all that day. It kept increasing steadily until that hour of execution, when it reached its peak. Perhaps it was that so many new precedents had been established by this world-shaking case. Not the least of these was the "unseemly haste" of the Supreme Court in vacating the stay granted only two days before by Mr. Justice Douglas.

Indeed, the rush in official circles to execute the condemned couple was of such magnitude that it swept up even the President, for his denial of clemency came less than thirty minutes after the Court's fateful announcement.

So excessive was the haste that the electrocution was moved up from the traditional hour of eleven at night to just before sundown. Reportedly done to avoid desecration of the Jewish Sabbath commencing that Friday night, the change was all the more shocking to most religious people, both Jew and Christian. For it had been expected that the execution would be delayed until after the Sabbath rather than it be inaugurated with the shedding of human blood. Many were reminded of the High Priest Caiaphus and his frantic haste with the

Roman soldiery to end the last agonies of the crucified before sunset in order to preserve the sanctity of that other Sabbath night.

Throughout the day, commentators interrupted broadcasts to report on the hour-by-hour bulletins from the death house. The constantly repeated question was whether or not the condemned would finally confess to their activities as A-spies and thereby save their lives, or would they go to their deaths with sealed lips, still insisting on their innocence. It was exceedingly strange that none ever considered the possibility that if the couple were indeed innocent, they could scarcely be informed about the secrets of an espionage ring.

There was considerable tension in official quarters that day. In Washington, the Attorney General remained in his office until the very end, for he had arranged an open telephone line direct to Sing Sing in the event of a last-minute confession. In New York, in his chambers, the Judge who imposed the death sentences originally waited for word of final submission. More than once since the trial two years ago, he had indicated his certainty that only the Damoclean threat of the electric chair would force the convicted pair to recant and name their co-conspirators. How many execution dates he had set for them and how many times last-minute reprieves had almost cheated him. This time, however, one of them must break—if not the man, then the woman. She could easily pass the blame to her executed husband—as easily as her brother had passed it to them.

Two long years he had waited for this final proof that he had been right all along—that they had their full day in court, had a fair trial, received a just sentence. Yet their endurance had been the greatest pos-

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\* The complete Prologue from John Wexley's forthcoming "The Rosenberg Case" is reproduced on this and following pages with the permission of the author and the publisher of his book, Cameron and Kahn. Mr. Wexley, the noted playwright, is the author of "The Last Mile" and "They Shall Not Die," plays which set milestones in the theater. Advance orders are being taken for "The Rosenberg Case." See coupon elsewhere in this book.



**"If not the man . . .**

sible strain on him. It had been a terrible war of nerves but he had held firm despite all the unfair villification, despite all the appeals from the dupes and the do-gooders. Now the world would see—it was only a question of the breaking-point—it could be any minute now.

There was very great tension throughout the world that day, but for other reasons than those of the commentators. Catholics from many countries had implored the Pope to intervene and he had tried three times to no avail. They could not comprehend how a civilized nation, professing belief in Christian ideals, could permit such torture and felt with His Holiness that to do this to a young mother of two small children was nothing less than abhorrent. From London, Paris, Rome, Vienna, Dublin and Melbourne came reports of mounting anger, shock and dismay expressed by millions of all religions, all political shades of opinion.

In the Place de la Concorde, tens of thousands gathered at midnight, but the nearby U. S. Embassy had guarded itself with a cordon of steel-helmeted *poilus* armed with machine guns and tear gas to keep the cries of protest at a safe distance. In London, as the minute hand of Big Ben neared the hour of one o'clock in the morning, and the great crowd of people who could not sleep that night grew silent before the entrance to Downing Street—suddenly a man sang out alone in the stillness the refrain from *Joe Hill*—"I never died, said he . . ."

It was an unique thing—that no two children in the entire world had become so famous, so pitied as the little Rosenberg boys. In Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco—in Milan, Buenos Aires and even in places as far off as New Zealand and Iceland, thousands gathered in prayer vigils to pray for them that night and



**. . . then the woman . . ."**

for the lives of their father and mother. In the United States, millions had written hopefully to the President for mercy, for clemency, and now that it had been refused, were numbed with the shock of disillusionment.

It had been the first time in many years that the conscience of America had been awakened. For the Rosenbergs had become a symbol; the sparing of their lives had come to express long-stilled hopes and yearnings for moderation, for a lessening of world tension, rather than a continuation of the suicidal arms race, for civilized negotiation of differences rather than atomic diplomacy, for peace rather than war, and now the death-knell was tolling not only for the Rosenbergs, but for the symbol they had come to represent.

Within Sing Sing Prison itself there was also tension. Outside its walls, barricading all approaches, was a veritable army of State troopers, Ossining police and a large contingent of prison guards as well as unknown numbers of Federal undercover men. They were under stern command to prevent any public demonstration such as had taken place twenty-six years before in Boston, the night Sacco and Venzetti had been executed.

Inside their cell blocks were the thousands of convicts waiting for the "grapevine" reports, all of them acutely aware of the "dance party" to take place shortly—the first daylight execution in the history of the prison. For more than two years they had been conscious of the two C. C.'s—Condemned Convicts 110,510 and 110,649—sweating it out in the death-row across the yard. Many felt a strong sympathy for them—not merely as fellow-inmates, but as victims of stool-pigeon evidence. Few concerned themselves with the legal question of guilt or innocence. Most were troubled rather by the moral question: how could a society eulogize an informer as a

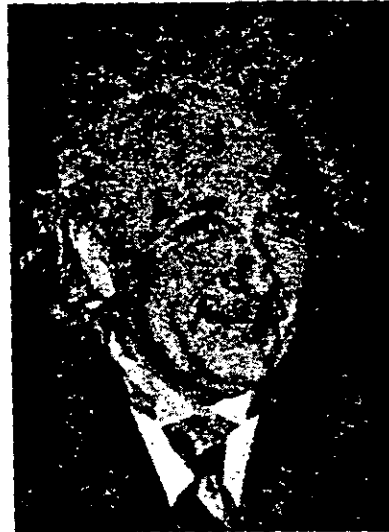
**"It was an unique thing—that no two children in the entire world had become so famous, so pitied as the two little Rosenberg boys . . ."**



● "Never Had Such International Great  
Intervened for an American Prisoner . . ."



**Pope Pius XII**



**Dr. Albert Einstein**



**President Vincent Auriol**

patriot? How could such testimony be trusted at all? Most revolting, how could a brother send his own and only sister to the hot-seat to burn, while he got off with a five-year rap after parole?

Many had followed the case over the prison radio. They had heard of the Vatican's appeal for clemency and from others such as Dr. Albert Einstein, and yesterday they had heard about the appeal from the President of France. They had never known of such international great intervening in behalf of an American prisoner. Under such extraordinary circumstances, they felt certain a reprieve must come—had to come. Their tension was simply the waiting for it.

In the visitors' room were packed thirty-eight reporters. Three others, representing the major wire-services, had been selected to witness the executions and then brief the rest on the macabre details. Thus, for these thirty-eight, there was an additional stress of waiting to report something second-hand. They had little to do but chatter speculatively about which one of the pair might weaken first. Almost all fell into writing clichés about the inexorable sun setting over the Hudson and

the ominous prison clock ticking away.

A few, however, had been there since early in the week. And somehow, their waiting these four or five days had given them an inkling of what the two years must have meant to the condemned—especially to Mrs. Rosenberg who had been kept in solitary confinement. These few tended to remain apart from the general chatter. Instead, they had begun to discuss, in discreet tones, of course, some of their increasing doubts. There was all the new evidence, never properly examined by the Supreme Court. There was the disturbing factor of accomplice testimony. Above all, there was the unusual severity of the sentence, not approved by any of the upper courts, not recommended by the original jury or even the prosecutor, but imposed solely on the judgment of one man, the sentencing judge.

One reporter recalled a letter by Mrs. Rosenberg he had read in the *National Guardian*. She had drawn a parallel between Judge Kaufman and the blood-thirsty John de Stogumber in Shaw's *St. Joan*, with the latter's reactions to Joan's burning, after he had staggered in from the spectacle, almost demented by remorse:

*"You don't know . . . It is so easy to talk when you don't know. You madden yourself with words . . . because it feels so grand to throw oil on the flaming hell of your own temper. But when it is brought home to you; when you see the thing you have done; when it's blinding your eyes, stifling your nostrils, tearing your heart, then—then O God, take away this sight from me! O Christ, deliver me from this fire that is consuming me! She cried out to Thee in the midst of it: Jesus! Jesus! She is in Thy bosom and I am in hell for ever more!"*

THERE was only one place where there was any semblance of calm and serenity that day. It was in the woman's wing of the death-house, where husband and wife had been permitted to spend their final hours together, talking quietly through a fine mesh screen wheeled in front of her cell.

At 7:20 P.M., Julius Rosenberg said farewell to Ethel, his wife, by touching the tips of his fingers to hers through the mesh. They were then led to their separate execution cells where the guards made final preparations—the slitting of the trouser-leg, the shaving of the top of the head. Yet even during these last forty minutes of life, they were described as so strangely calm, that the most hardened prison officials were amazed.

It was precisely at 8:00 P.M. when Julius began to walk his "last mile" up that short, narrow corridor leading to the death chamber. Just ahead was the young Rabbi intoning from the 23rd Psalm:

*"Even though I walk through the valley  
Of the shadow of death, I fear no evil:  
For Thou art with me . . .  
Thou preparest a table before me  
In the presence of mine enemies . . ."*

Nearby, he saw the United States Marshal awaiting, still watching for any possible indication of compliance. He knew all about the fantastic choice now offered them officially. He knew about the two FBI men stationed at the open telephone line, ready to relay to the Attorney General any sign of weakening. And though they had not told him that he was the first to go, he knew that too. For if Ethel had been scheduled to precede him, she would have had to pass by his cell.

All he needed to do then, to save both their lives, was to nod his head to the Marshal there and mumble a few words admitting the truth of the accusations and later, to make it all the more true, supply the "details," just as David Greenglass had done three years ago. It would be so easy. "Names" would be suggested, as well as places and occasions where he had conspired with the "names." What names? Any at all, but preferably persons safely deceased or conveniently out of the country—in the pattern of Elizabeth Bentley's dead Jacob Golos, or Harry Gold's escaped Anatoli Yakovlev.

Any names at all—Comrade X, Soviet Clerk Y, Scientist Z—anything to keep the ball rolling. For names had become the vital grist for the vast propaganda mill—to keep up the national temperature of feverish suspicion and contagious mistrust. More and more persons were needed for the dossiers of the neo-Inquisition, for all the machinery to produce thought-control and self-censorship. Names had become the magic formula for more taxes, for more appropriations, for more FBI agents. Names were indeed magical—they kept the boys in Korea and Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa. They kept the bombers rolling off the assembly lines and the dividends rolling in.

And was not that their real crime—their refusal to supply the insatiable demand? Klaus Fuchs had provided, perforce, a Harry Gold—Gold, in turn, had been eager to point to a David Greenglass, and Greenglass had offered up a brother-in-law and later added a sister. But they, the Rosenbergs, they had named no one—not even a higher-up or a lower-down. They stopped the ball rolling, had stopped the endless game.

# "The Conspiracy of Silence . . ."

*"Thou annointest my head with oil, my cup overflows . . ."*

**H**AD it been anything like this for that young Rabbi Yeshua ben Yussuf, on his bitter path past Golgotha, the place of skulls? Had it been this way at all for that ancient prophet of his own blood and race, when he had faced his false witnesses, when he had faced his judges who had charged his silence as guilt and blasphemy—his teachings as perversion and rebellion against Caesar? Had it been this way too, when the multitudes had stood by, not daring even to think or feel—when even Peter had thrice failed him—when the priests, scribes and elders who had reviled and spit upon him came by the cross to further mock and deride him, even in his death-throes? And had it been this way too, when his heart twisted by despair, he had cried out: "Eli, Eli—Iomo azavtani"?

It was 8:02 P.M. when they opened the heavy door. The witnesses said later that he was gazing calmly ahead, that there was a trace of a smile creasing his lips as the guards strapped him to the chair.

. . . Now they were adjusting the cathode to the leg and lowering the helmet to contact the shaven spot. Ah, there was the Temptor standing against the wall, still waiting for the nod. And there, the three wire-service men waiting to report with clinical accuracy any possible reflex that might denote fear or cowardice. Or did they perhaps expect a final statement, the traditional last favor extended to him about to die . . . ?

Now, as the guard approached with the mask, now,

if any time, was his last chance to reiterate their three-year cry of innocence. But, oh, why repeat the wearisome refrain? How many statements had been offered and remained unprinted? Not merely statements—but photographs, photostats and sworn affidavits—documented proof of the sordid perjuries, of the prejudicial conduct of the judge, of the inflammatory atmosphere pervading the courtroom, of the "conviction by newspaper" before and throughout the trial, and of the entire monstrous frame-up as revealed by all the new evidence! How many statements had been offered by learned and conscientious Americans exposing the political nature of the case as they had come to understand it during this terrible Cold War, now expanding from the burning of books to the burning of scapegoats?

And yet all of it had met with a conspiracy of silence. What had they printed of the scathing opinion of the trial written by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah? What had they printed of the "one hundred and more instances" of judicial error, charged by the former chairman of the Fitness and Character Committee of the Supreme Court of Illinois? What of the world-wide appeals from small and great—from priests, educators, lawyers, writers, cabinet ministers and the heads of state—from the twenty-three Rabbis of Jerusalem, from the three thousand American ministers? All—all had been scornfully dismissed as "Communist-inspired" and whatever had reached the public print had for the most part been grossly distorted or falsified.

**In Italy they said: "Let us save the Rosenbergs from the electric chair."**



## "Why had the Court convened in extraordinary session"



NO, no matter what he might say or how he might say it, they would only describe it as a fanatical defiance or employ that phrase one of their pundits had fashioned so recently—"a compulsion for martyrdom." No, one did not dare risk this precious instant here "in the presence of mine enemies." And since there was this desperate measure to bury the truth, then let the eloquence of silence at the very edge of the grave ring out the truth to all the world . . .

*"O Lord, who shall sojourn in Thy tent?*

*... He who walks blamelessly,*

*And does what is right . . .*

*Who swears to his own hurt*

*And does not change;*

*... And does not take a bribe*

*Against the innocent.*

*He who does these things shall never be moved."*


It was 8:08 P.M. when they led in Ethel Rosenberg. The Rabbi was reading the Psalms she had requested. And there were the two doctors waiting self-consciously for their fee—and there the electrician, poor man, waiting so long to earn his. And over there, the various witnesses, some still unrecovered from the shock of silence they had been left with only a moment or two

before. Yes, of course, she knew. For she had just passed his vacant cell. But she had known it in her heart the instant it happened, just as she knew the reasons why they had held her to the last. On the one hand, they had calculated that with the man out of the way, the woman would no longer be under restraint or feel the shame of betrayal so keenly. On the other hand, they had reckoned that since she was of the frailer sex, the confrontation of actual death would finally shatter her will to resist. Undoubtedly, too, they counted strongly on the pull of her children . . .

Ah, my sweet, precious children—at least you are innocent. And yet what have they not done to you? You are already fatherless and I am a widow, and soon you will be orphaned. But would you want me at all for your mother if I were to lie about your father's life and heap dishonor on his memory? You know how much he endured, how he cried out his innocence. You know, despite all that was done to him and his, the depth of his faith in the power of truth and how that faith sustained us all. And now at last, to corrupt his own wife "to play the role of harlot to political procurers"—to do this terrible crime to him . . . ? Oh, no, my sons, you would not want such a mother, no matter what the reward . . .



*"In Thee, O Lord, do I seek refuge;  
Let me never be put to shame . . .  
Yea, I hear the whispering of many—  
Terror on every side!—  
As they scheme together against me,  
As they plot to take my life."*



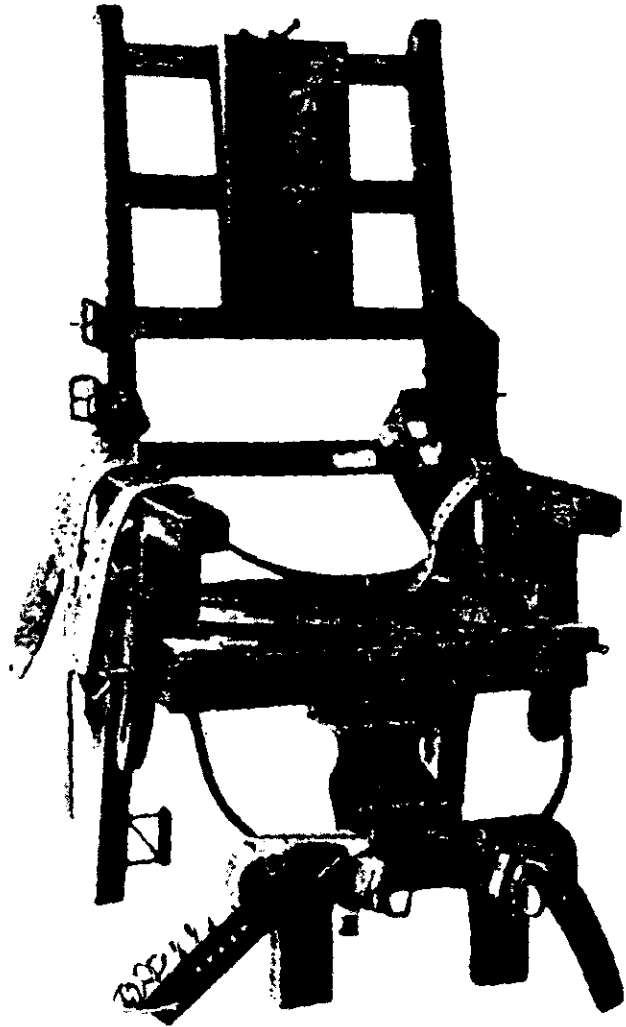
**O**H, what did they want more of her, these jackals, hounding her even into the death-chamber? Oh, you sophisticated and cynical ones—I ask how any of you would feel if you and your beloved were torn from the arms of your children and from each other, accused of a vile crime you did not commit? What feelings would you have toward those mocking your innocence after three years of such inconceivable agony that no power of language could possibly describe? What answer would you find to give your tormentors? Would you be so gracious as to oblige them? Would you be so forgiving as to relieve them of their own gnawing guilt? Would you exonerate them of all their crimes, those committed against you and all those still to be perpetrated against others like you? Would you, fully understanding their base motives and evil plans, become their willing creature and ready tool? Would you, or could you tear out from yourself that always-be-true-to-yourself, and consent to a bargain of abomination? Would you betray every moral principle, conviction and life-cherished ideal and so befoul yourself that you could never bear the stench, no matter what the rationale? And would you, in branding yourself, compound hideous crime, and brand your own children forever as sons of spies and traitors?

*"Let me not be put to shame, O Lord,  
For I call upon Thee;  
Let the wicked be put to shame,  
Let them go dumfounded to Sheol.  
Let the lying lips be dumb,  
Which speak insolently against the  
righteous  
In pride and contempt . . ."*

## "There Was the Chair . . . . ."

THERE was the chair—with its thick, black straps, its dangling wires—and there was the waiting Marshal. There was the twentieth century torture-rack designed to send her reeling back in horror, send her to her knees to crawl in terror to the feet of these agents of the Holy Inquisitors. There was the quintessence of the "third degree," meant to wring from them the *mea culpa* and the recantation that would turn them into a pair of puppets to be carted from courtroom to courtroom to mouth falsehoods against other heretics. There was the diabolical prod devised by the Torquemada judge to make them toss terrified in the night with the dread of its proximity and scream out finally, "We'll talk! We'll talk!"

But oh, you scribes—we have talked. For three years we've talked of our innocence and sworn to it before God and Man. Do you imagine this shameful contrivance will do what a thousand days and nights would not? Did you hear any guilt from the lips of Socrates or Joan? Don't you remember what was done to wrest a confession from a French Jew, Captain Dreyfuss? Or if that is too far afield, perhaps you will recall what you did here in Georgia to an American Jew, Leo Frank? And if that is too far South, what you did out West to Tom Mooney—or Down East to Sacco and Vanzetti? Did you extract any guilt from the nine Negro boys in Scottsboro? Then too, you shrugged off every good and decent American, all the truly patriotic who sought to save them, as Reds and dupes. All through the bloody history of hatred of the heretic, you tried to ease your conscience by calling your victims would-be martyrs. But look back at history, you smug and self-righteous ones—and see who were the innocent and who the guilty, who the dupes and who the patriots . . . !



Paris: "There was a great unease throughout the world . . ."



## "A Sacred Covenant With All Humanity . . ."

IT was 8.10 P.M.; later the witnesses reported that she had a soft and wistful smile as they led her to the chair, a Mona Lisa sort of smile. Perhaps it was this apparent resignation that made what happened next appear so startling, for—

*" . . . Just before she reached the chair, Ethel Rosenberg held out her hand to the prison matron, Mrs. Helen Evans. And as the latter grasped it, Mrs. Rosenberg drew her close and kissed her lightly on the cheek."*

Although this moving incident, taking place only a minute or two before a woman turned to face a gruesome and violent death, has been variously described, none of the reporters present seemed to have grasped the symbolical significance of the profound message left to the world. In all the extra editions of the nation's press, thousands of words were devoted to the most morbid and sadistic elaborations of the details of the execution—the sizzling and frying sounds that issued from the writhing flesh of the dying, the quantity and duration of the jolts of electricity required, the color and density of the smoke that plumed upwards from the seared bodies—but not one word in evidence of the

slightest understanding or willingness to understand an event which these newsmen themselves reported:

*" . . . startled the guards and witnesses more than anything in the entire electrocution."*

And yet, whether consciously or intuitively, tens of millions did understand that that last embrace was the sealing of a sacred covenant made with all humanity who shared faith with her that a world of "brotherhood and peace" was worth fighting for and could be won. For with that warm handclasp and tender kiss, she was passing on her undying faith and courage to all who treasured truth and justice, to all who could understand what they had lived and died for.

There was great unease through America that night. No one can estimate how many were happy about it, how many indifferent, or how many felt a terrible thing had been done. But there can be no question that a vast number in between these groupings experienced the most profound disquiet. Even though constantly assured that the "A-spies" had been fairly tried and justly sentenced, two perplexing questions continued to gnaw at their minds and hearts.

If the Rosenbergs were really guilty, if no doubt whatsoever existed that they had received their full measure of justice, then why had the conscience of the world been so deeply aroused?

And if the Rosenbergs were truly innocent, why had they been put to death?

One could not airily dismiss everything as Communist propaganda. Men like Dr. Harold Urey, the Nobel Prize physicist, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, staunch Republican friend of Eisenhower, could not be brushed aside as dupes of the Reds.

Why, despite the astonishing revelation of Mr. Justice Black that the Supreme Court "had never reviewed the trial record and therefore never affirmed the fairness of this trial"—did usually good and decent Americans continue to say the Rosenbergs had been given all due process of law? Why had the Court been convened into extraordinary session with such desperate hurry to study what Justice Fankfurter considered so vital "that the magnitude of the issue called for the most prolonged consideration"?

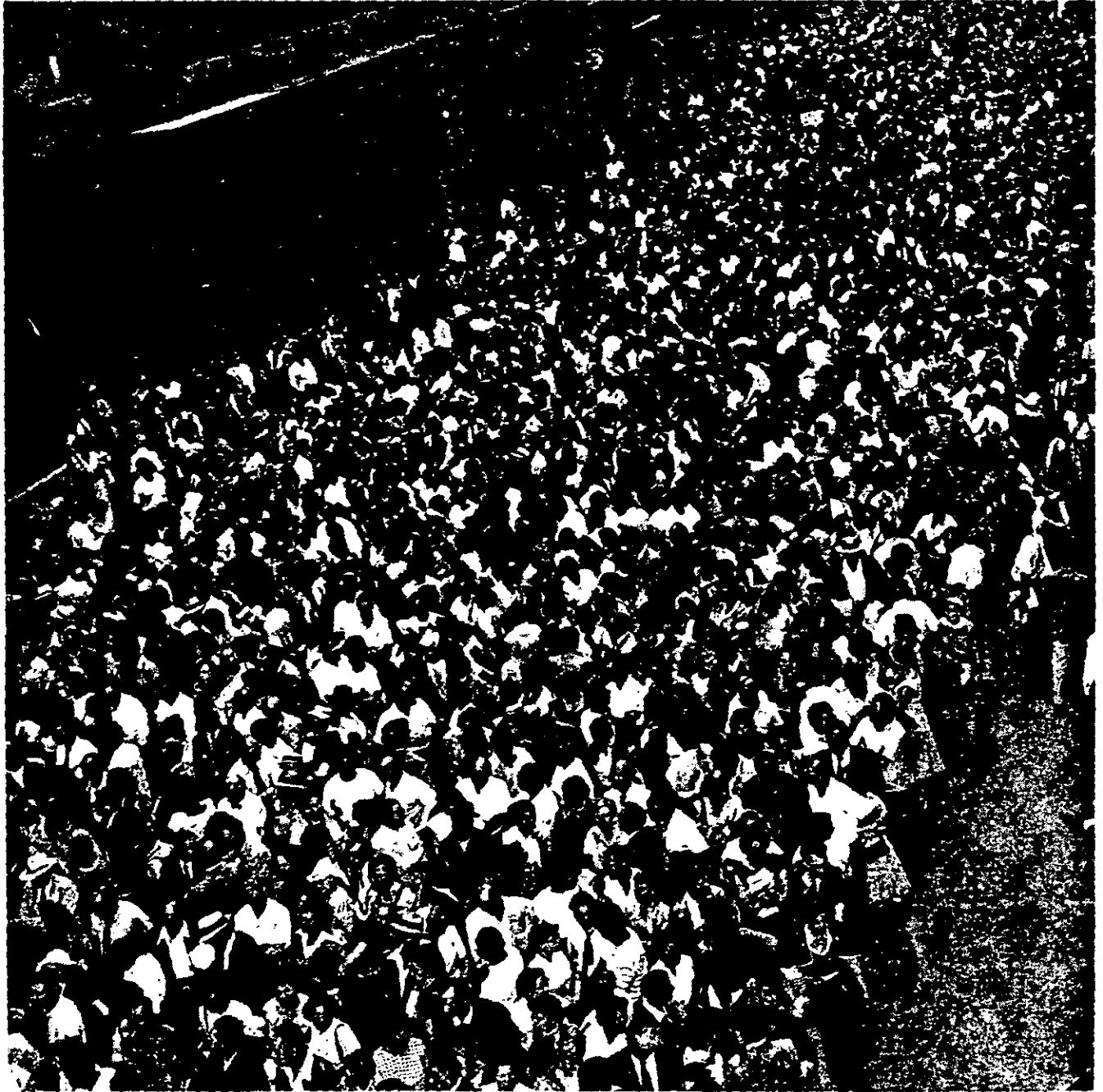
more perplexing ones. Was it really an issue of guilt or innocence? Were the Rosenbergs legally executed or the political victims of the Cold War and convenient scapegoats of the Korean War? Were their corpses to be a symbolic warning to terrify and silence all liberals and progressives not ready to fall in line with Washington policy?

Perhaps one did not dare to test these questions except among friends, yet one could not help asking oneself what had America gained in shocking the sensibilities, in alienating the respect of valued friends and allies. And how was it that the rest of the world seemed to know so much more about the case than we here at home? Yes, why did the fate of these two little obscure people have such a tremendous "global effect"? What were these serious doubts that had disturbed so many millions abroad and so many hundreds of thousands here? What was the truth or as much of it as one could learn? . . . Where and when did it all start in the first place?



# Seventeenth Street, New York, N. Y. June 19, 1953 . . .

. . . But it could have been any street, anywhere



Seventeenth Street, New York, June 19, 1953.

# Have You Ever Heard 10,000 People Cry?

# Have You Ever Seen 10,000 People Angry?

**By Jack Richards**

**S**EVENTEENTH STREET between Broadway and Fifth Avenue on a late Friday afternoon in June is a happy street; a street of small knots of people coming from work, stopping to speak to each other of their plans for a bright weekend away from the Asphalt Jungle, and rushing for subway and bus; a street of shops and lofts where machines assemble other machines for the teeming fur and garment districts a few blocks north.

That's Seventeenth Street on a usual late Friday afternoon in June.

Late Friday afternoon, on June 19, 1953, was different. It sensed coming events early. It was hot, but not unusually so. It was oppressive, but not entirely from the long rays of the Summer sun. A stroller through Seventeenth Street heard the same news program blaring from radio after radio in shop after shop along the length of the block: "Supreme Court reverses Douglas' stay of execution! The Rosenbergs die tonight!"

It could have been a street other than Seventeenth Street. It could have been Dearborn Street in Chicago, or Cadillac Square in Detroit, or whatever the streets in San Francisco, Paris, Los Angeles, London, Melbourne, Tel Aviv, Warsaw . . . It could have been a street in any of these places, and more. And it was . . .

It was Seventeenth Street in New York, U. S. A.—a short block, but today a long block that stretched around the world, up and down and across. It was Every Street, Everywhere, whatever its name, whatever the language, and on which people would be gathering soon for the same purpose: To be with others . . . not to be alone . . . at an hour like this . . .

The pre-weekend gayety was somehow gone from Seventeenth Street. The "Good Sabbaths" of the Yiddish-speaking workers streaming from the lofts were cursory; tonight the *chaleh* would be ashes in their mouths; sundown would usher in the Angel of Death

along with the Sabbath Bride. And so with the Spanish-speaking, and Italian-speaking, and English-speaking, or whatever-speaking among the multitude of tongues on Seventeenth Street. The gay chatter was gone, stilled by the shadow of the looming events.

\* \* \*

The clock on the Con-Edison Tower across Union Square had not yet reached five, and Big Ben in London not yet eleven, when the crowd began to gather in New York's traditional meeting place, sometimes for celebrations, most frequently for protest, this time for tears, and for rededication.

The law had denied the Rosenbergs their lives; now the law was trying to deny their friends their right to assemble peacefully and state their grievances and pay their far-from-last respects to a young couple none of them had seen but all of them had known. A permit had been asked for and granted; now the police were pushing and shoving the gathering throng from a place set aside long ago as sacred to the tradition of free speech.

"The voice of the people is the voice of God." But the Police and Mayor are above God; the President, the Attorney General and six justices of the Supreme Court are also above God. Julie and Ethel Rosenberg's friends, orderly, peaceful, were shoved into Seventeenth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

By six o'clock, the block was half full. By seven o'clock, the slanting rays shone upon ten thousand standing shoulder to shoulder, from curb to curb, from Broadway to Fifth. The Rosenberg Committee's sound truck drew up to the head of the street, a truck that had become a familiar sight wherever people could be found, manned by tireless volunteers who handed out leaflets over the length and breadth of New York.

7:15 P.M. on the Con-Edison clock.

Police throng the street: "Keep the sidewalks clear . . . Keep moving . . . Where in Hell you think you're going? . . . Look, lady, I got a job to do . . ." And so they have—a thankless job for any human being on a day like this—a day neither they nor the people they were shoving had ever seen, or wished to see again.

A man of medium height mounts the top of the sound truck. A man of sensitive face. A novelist by trade, who had become executive secretary of the Rosenberg Committee by an inner compulsion for justice that could not be denied. His suit is crumpled, his collar open at the throat, his voice cracked from a week of incessant talking in Washington from whence he came only a few minutes ago. Sleep? There had been none for weeks, except the few winks he could snatch, head on his dusty, littered desk in the busy loft on Sixth Avenue; or on planes, or on a chair, or just standing up.

7:20.

Even the cacaphony of auto horns at this busy cross-road seems stilled, or perhaps the ten thousand just don't hear it. David Alman speaks what is in their hearts: Their anger . . .

"Do not let your anger spend itself in shouting but in dedication to those who are about to die . . . and to ourselves . . . I have two children and I pledge that it will not happen to them . . ."

Their frustration . . .

"We, all of us, have done what we could; perhaps not all we could, or they would live . . . but the best we knew how . . ."

And their hopes . . .

". . . Those who live by death will fail . . . Where is Hitler today, and where is Mussolini, and where is Tojo? . . . Ethel and Julius Rosenberg's minutes are rushing away, and with them America's honor . . . But for us they won't die . . . we shall recapture that honor . . . They won't die—not for us who will keep their memories green . . . they won't stay dead as long as truth lives . . ."

A grey-haired woman up in front, vision fogged as lashes spread tears over glasses, sobs.

"Yes . . . Yes . . ." the ten thousand murmur.

Faces. Faces light, faces dark. Mouths drawn in pain, anger. Tears unashamed. Oh, if Julie and Ethel could see this. They know it, have known all along that they were not alone. But oh, if they could see this.

7:45 on the Con-Edison clock.

Emily Alman speaks. Emily of the usually ready flow of vital words heard during these two long yet terribly short years across the land . . . Emily speaks, but this time gropes for words through tight throat, finds them . . .

". . . They gave America its most precious gift: its tradition for fighting, not crawling . . ."

Weeping. Have you ever heard ten thousand people cry? Have you ever seen ten thousand people cry? Have you ever looked at ten thousand faces held high, eyes wet, lips moving?

Have you ever seen ten thousand people angry?

What's in their hearts, here in Seventeenth Street,

**In London, too, they asked mercy and justice.**



"By seven o'clock . . . ten thousand stood shoulder to shoulder . . ."



or there in Karachi, or there in Whitehall in front of Downing Street, or in the Place de la Concord where it is already two hours past midnight and gendarmes stand ready with truncheons? To reach up and stop time; to rip hands from clock; to do something, anything but let this happen.

Sarah Lichtenberg, a scientific worker, is now atop the truck, her face streaked. Sarah, who had cajoled, exhorted, prodded, begged, pleaded with the people to make the Rosenberg's fight *their* fight . . .

"The electric chair won't kill the doubts in the Rosenberg case . . ."

How often have we heard this before? How many signs have we carried saying it? How many thousands of steps have we marched shouting it? Saying, and shouting and marching before iron gates around The White House . . .

The cops have stopped their pushing and shoving, and are now leaning against buildings. They are listening now, too.

And now, Norma Aaronson, her dark eyes filled with bitter anger . . .

And 8:08 on the Con-Edison clock . . .

"They have just taken Ethel and Julius Rosenberg into the execution chamber . . ."

"No—No—NO!"

"NO!—NO!—NO!"

Ten thousand: "NO! NO! NO!"

A young Negro girl atop the truck began to sing:  
"Go down, Moses . . ."

"Pull the plug! Pull the plug!" roars the police inspector, and a cop pulls the plug from the loudspeaker, and the singer's voice dies down.

But not the voice of the people. They will not be stilled.

First a few, then many, then ten thousand sing, many wordlessly, for they don't know the words of this old cry against the Southern Pharaohs with the bull whips . . .

"Go down Moses, 'way down to Egypt's land . . .

"Tell old Pharaoh—LET MY PEOPLE GO!"

The cops begin pushing the ten thousand toward Fifth Avenue, horses rumping the people, night sticks prodding them. The people go, slowly, deliberately, still singing—

"Let my people go!"

\* \* \*

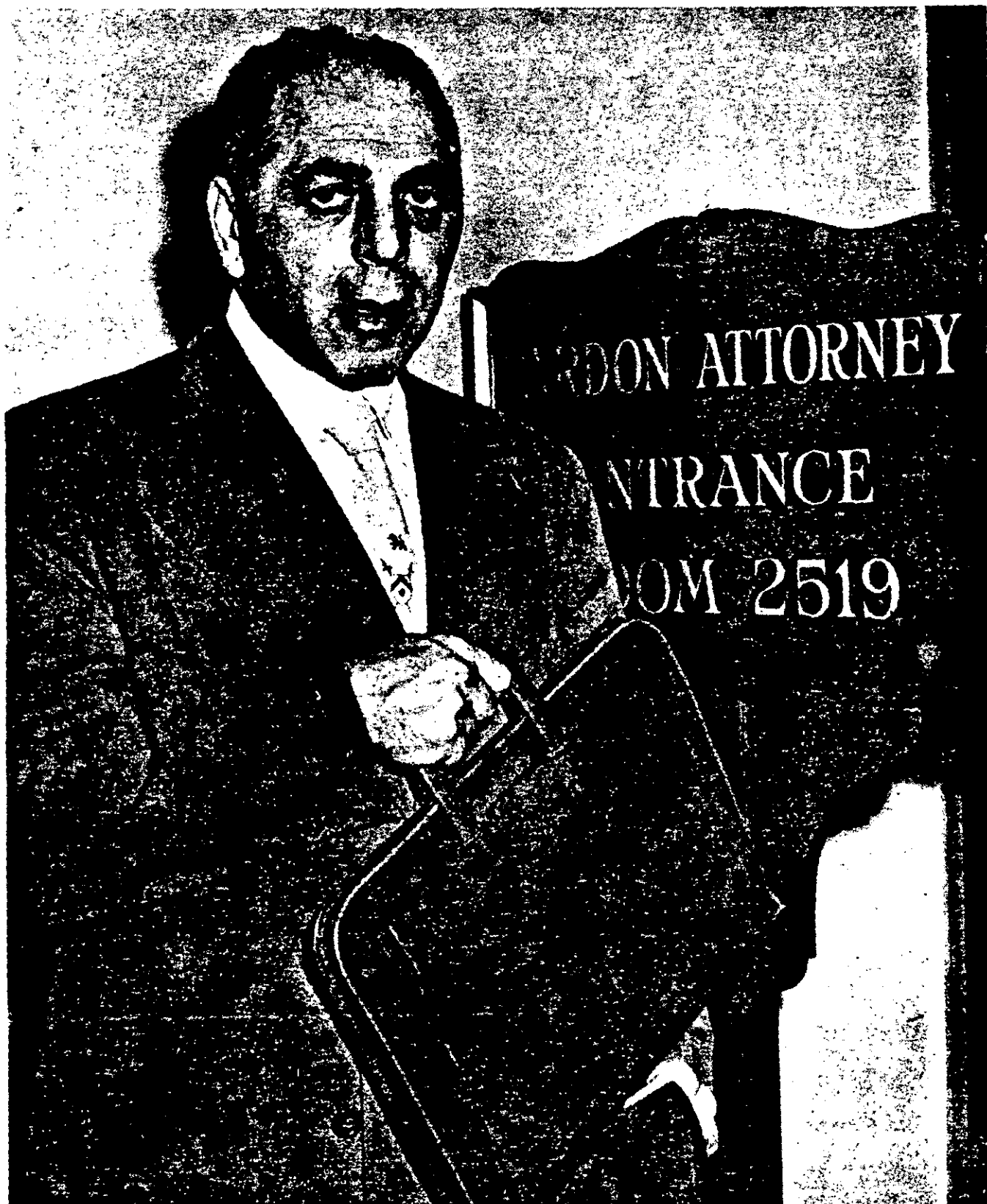
Seventeenth Street, on a Friday evening in June.

Ten thousand people who will never forget, and never forgive. They will tell their children and children's children of the heritage they received that night from two young people they had never seen . . .

And so in Melbourne, and so in Jerusalem, and so in Peiping, and so in Rome . . . and so everywhere on all the Seventeenth Streets of the world,



"Dear Manny . . .



**Emanuel H. Bloch**

# "Never Let Them Change The Truth of Our Innocence . . ."

## Julius and Ethel Rosenberg's Last Will and Testament.

June 18, 1953

DEAR Manny,

I have drawn up a last will and testament so that there can be no question about the fact that I want you to handle all our affairs and be responsible for the children, as in fact you have been doing. Ethel completely concurs in this request and is in her own hand attesting to it.

Our children are the apple of our eye, our pride and most precious fortune. Love them with all your heart and always protect them in order that they grow up to be normal healthy people. That you will do this I am sure but as their proud father I take the prerogative to ask it of you, my dearest friend, and devoted brother. I love my sons most profoundly.

I am not much at saying goodbyes because I believe that good accomplishments live on forever but this I can say—my love of life has never been so strong because I've seen how beautiful the future can be. Since I feel that we in some small measure have contributed our share in this direction, I think my sons and millions of others will have benefited by it.

Words fail me when I attempt to tell of the nobility and grandeur of my life's companion, my sweet and devoted wife. Ours is a great love and a wonderful relationship—it has made my life full and rich.

My aged and ailing mother has been a source of great comfort and we always shared a mutual love and devotion. Indeed she has been selfless in her efforts on our

behalf. My sisters and my brother have supported us from the start and were behind us 100 per cent and worked on our behalf. We can truthfully say that my family gave us sustenance in the time of our great trials.

You Manny are not only considered as one of my family but are our extra special friend. The bond of brotherhood and love between us was forged in the struggle for life and all that it means and it is a source of great strength to us. Be strong for us, beloved friend, and we wish you long life to continue your fruitful work in health and happiness for without doubt you are a fine man, dear friend and sincere advocate of the people. I salute you and caress you affectionately with all my heart.

*Never let them change the truth of our innocence.*

For peace, bread and roses, in simple dignity we face the executioner with courage, confidence and perspective, never losing faith.

As ever,

Julie

P.S.: All my personal effects are in three cartons and you can get them from the Warden.

All my love,

Julie

June 19th—Ethel wants it made known that we are the first victims of American Fascism.

Ethel and Julie  
June 19, 1953

## Their Last Respects . . .



. . . But Not Goodbye



The services and funeral for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg.

# "...and seek to Better the Lot of the Common Man..."

"... Born of orthodox parents and raised in the slum tenements of the lower East Side, my childhood memories are full of the struggles of my parents to feed and clothe five children. I remember when my father, a garment worker, was in a long strike against sweatshop conditions. Because he was a shop chairman and an active

unionist, my father was blacklisted and had quite a pull to make ends meet. The constant battle against rats and vermin still is vivid in my mind . . . it was natural that I should follow in the footsteps laid down by my heritage and seek to better the lot of the common man. . . ."

*—From a letter of Julius Rosenberg to Ethel, Sing Sing, May 24, 1951.*

Julius Rosenberg knew from his own experience the lot of the common man and the struggle for existence and for a better future. It was this experience which made him and Ethel the people they were—steadfast in their fight for truth, unswerving in their demands for justice, dignified as hysteria swirled them up, as others before them had been in the age-old struggle for peoples' rights. As trade unionists, we know who fought them, and why; our own ranks have felt the blows of reaction: Our own brother in our union ranks was one of the Martinsville Seven. And so, we solemnly pledge to remain in the fight, to widen it to all ranks of labor so that there will be justice for Morton Sobell and the vision of the Rosenbergs shall some day come true.

## Members of Furniture and Bedding Locals of United Furniture Workers of America

# Dedication to The Rosenbergs

IN MEMORY OF  
**EMMA LAZARUS**

1849 - 1887

*a pioneer of Jewish culture in America and  
author of The New Colossus, inscription on  
the Statue of Liberty.*

on the  
**50th ANNIVERSARY**  
(May 5, 1903)

of the unveiling of the tablet which gave our  
Statue of Liberty the voice that joined the  
hearts of

"... huddled masses yearning to breathe free."

Emma Lazarus' spirit lives today in every  
American who cherishes our democratic tradi-  
tions and can say—

"I LIFT MY LAMP BESIDE THE  
THE GOLDEN DOOR!"

Members of  
**Emma Lazarus Clubs**



# A Never-Wavering Faith in America's "Wonderful Decent People"

"One thing is certain, the political climate in this country is one of fear, with a rising hysteria against all those who don't conform. Counterbalanced against this are the increasing activities of the Committee. Because of the way we have conducted ourselves, our conscience is clear and our self-respect preserved . . . We can justly be proud of ourselves. I am sure the future will justify our faith in our country's democratic principles and its wonderful decent people . . ."

—Julius Rosenberg, in a letter to his wife,  
Sing Sing, October 9, 1952

We salute the people of The Bronx for their support and hereby rededicate ourselves to continue unabated the fight for justice for the Rosenbergs and for Morton Sobell.

## Rosenberg Committee of the Bronx

"We stood the thousands in Seventeenth  
Street and wept  
for your unlived years  
for your ravaged children  
for the strength we did not have—  
for our country . . .

"Out of your death, brother and sister,  
we draw life.  
Out of your courage  
we harvest steel."

—A. B. Magil

The lesson, "too little, too late," has been learned. The tremendous outpouring of protest, of demands for clemency from all over the world were unprecedented in scope, unique in character. But they were not enough; the Rosenbergs died. But their courage, their steadfastness, their strength of character in the face of death is their heritage to the living. In that spirit we shall carry on.

## Brooklyn Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case

# "Dearest Sweethearts— My Most Precious Children..."

June 19, 1953.

Dearest Manny:

The following letter is to be delivered to my children.

Dearest Sweethearts, my most precious children:

Only this morning it looked like we might be together again after all. Now that this cannot be, I want so much for you to know all that I have come to know. Unfortunately, I may write only a few simple words! The rest of your own lives must teach you, even as mine taught me.

At first, of course, you will grieve bitterly for us, but you will not grieve alone. That is our consolation and it must eventually be yours.

Eventually, too, you must come to believe that life is worth the living. Be comforted, that even now, with the end of ours slowly approaching, that we know this with a conviction that defeats the executioner.

Your lives must teach you too that good cannot really flourish in the midst of evil; that freedom and all the things that go to make up a truly satisfying and worth-

while life must sometimes be purchased very dearly. Be comforted, then, that we were serene and understood with the deepest kind of understanding, that civilization had not as yet progressed to the point where life did not have to be lost for the sake of life; and that we were comforted in the sure knowledge that others would carry on after us.

We wish we might have had the tremendous joy and gratification of living our lives out with you. Your Daddy who is with me in the last momentous hours sends his heart and all the love that is in it for his dearest boys. Always remember that we were innocent and could not wrong our conscience.

We press you close and kiss you with all our strength.

Lovingly,

Daddy and Mommy

JULIE                      ETHEL

P.S.: to Manny: The Ten Commandments religious medal and chain—and my wedding ring—I wish to present to our children as a token of our undying love.



## We Pledge . . .

We of the Brooklyn Committee pledge to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to "carry on after us" as they knew we and millions of others would do. For them, for the sake of their "most precious children" and for America we re-dedicate ourselves to help carry on the fight for truth, and set our eyes on the immediate task of gaining justice for Morton Sobell.

**Brooklyn Committee to Secure  
Justice in the  
Rosenberg-Sobell Case**



# Why We are in the Rosenberg Sobell Fight

Why were we active in the Rosenberg campaign, and why are we going to keep fighting to bring out the truth about them and for a new trial for Morton Sobell? It wasn't only because we knew that they were framed and convicted through stool-pigeon evidence. It was also because we knew *why* it was done to them. It was all part of the same game against the people and the unions and against anybody who dared talk up against war, high prices, purges, loyalty oaths, union busting and witch hunting. Taft-Hartley, get-tough foreign policy, deportations, McCarran concentration camp law, McCarran-Walter, Smith Act—these and the other attacks on the rights of the American people are all part of the same plan that sent the Rosenbergs to the chair. *And it's still the same game.* They haven't stopped with the Rosenbergs. They won't rest until they think they have the American people under control, until all unions are "safe" and all critics are gagged. That's the meaning of the Rosenberg Case to us, and why we will keep on fighting.

## A Group of Fur Workers

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### "The Meaning is Clear In the Rosenberg Case"

Sacco and Venzetti, Tom Mooney, the Haymarket massacre, the Rosenbergs—these and many more were all scapegoats for those who would deny the American peoples' right to organize for a better life. But, as Joe Hill said, "we went on to organize," and that's what we are doing in the Rosenberg and Sobell case. The meaning is clear. There will be no letup, as far as we are concerned.

Members of Amalgamated  
Clothing Workers Union, CIO

### "We Know the Lesson of Frame-ups, Stool Pigeons"

Julius Rosenberg knew from his own experience what it was to have been the son of a garment worker who was hunted and kept out of work for his union activities. And we garment workers know the meaning of frame-ups and stool pigeons. That's why we have been in the Rosenberg fight, and why we will keep on fighting for them and Morton Sobell. None of us is safe as long as they can do this to any of us.

Members of International  
Ladies Garment Workers Union  
AFL

# To the Rosenbergs

*"And through us you must triumph.*

*Although you will not see it,  
Your tomorrow must flower.*

*Our children shall know  
Your greater parentage."*

—Martha Millet

## Baltimore Rosenberg Committee

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We have not stopped, we will not stop, our efforts for truth and justice in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case.

## Members of Local 1227, United Electrical Workers A Group of Film Workers

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For Ephraim Cross, lawyer, educator and chairman of the New York Rosenberg Committee, we dedicate our continuing efforts in the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign.

## Group of Bronx Neighborhood Women Bronx Hungarian Women

# If We Die

By Ethel Rosenberg

*You shall know, my sons, shall know  
why we leave the song unsung,  
the book unread, the work undone  
to rest beneath the sod.*

*Mourn no more, my sons, no more  
why the lies and smears were framed,  
the tears we shed, the hurt we bore  
to all shall be proclaimed.*

*Earth shall smile, my sons, shall smile  
and green above our resting place,  
the killing end, the world rejoice  
in brotherhood and peace.  
Work and build, my sons, and build  
a monument to love and joy,  
to human worth, to faith we kept  
for you, my sons, for you.*

—Ossining, N. Y.,  
January 24, 1953



## A Group of Educators Building Industry Division of ASP



undersigned, for bringing the Rosenberg Case to the attention of the world when few knew or understood the implications of the case. In a brilliant series of articles in the *National Guardian* Mr. Reuben laid bare the doubts and inconsistencies surrounding the affair—articles which began to rally first the people of America and then of the world, and led to the formation of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, of which he was the first chairman. Giving up all other work to stump the country to acquaint America with the case, he labored selflessly for the cause of justice and mercy. From his wealth of experience in this and other cases, he has written a book, "The Atom Spy Myth—From Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs," which is being published by Action Books in October, 1953. In "The Atom Spy Myth," Mr. Reuben documents the hysteria of the Atom Era which led to the deaths of the Rosenbergs, and exposes it as a weapon in the Cold War. With a salute to Mr. Reuben, we dedicate this space to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and to justice for Morton Sobell.

## Boston Rosenberg Committee

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To Nelson Algren, prize-winning novelist, our appreciation for his leadership of the Chicago Committee for the Rosenbergs, for his dedication to their cause, for the long hours in the long months he spent writing and speaking for them—for being an American of whom all can be proud. Our pledge to him and to the cause of justice to continue the fight for truth.



## The Chicago Rosenberg Committee

# I Faced the Electric Chair Myself...

"I know what hours of torture this family must have endured in this past. I faced the electric chair myself. Had I been put to death, my children would have been orphans, and I would have been a widow.

"I was charged with murdering a scab during a strike at the Chicago International Harvester Company. I was innocent, but that made no difference to the newspapers, the radio, or the courts. I was fortunate in having my union behind me. They knew I was innocent and were raising sufficient funds to guarantee the best possible legal defense and to support me in my case.

"I was found 'Not Guilty.'

"It did not happen this way with the Rosenbergs. They had no one to back them up. The challenge to what the newspapers and radio said. The jury got a one-sided picture. The evidence against the Rosenbergs was proven to be a liar recently—in a sworn deposition. How would the jury have voted if they knew then that this witness had lied?

—Harold E. Ward, union leader in Local 108  
Radio and Machine Workers of America, Chicago

We pledge to Michael and Robbie that we shall spread the truth in the R

## South Westchester Rosenberg

Yonkers

New Rochelle

Mamaroneck

"There was once a wise man, I forget his name, who marvelled at the 'indestructibility of human character.' Beloved, we shall prove him right; perhaps then will other human beings believe in their indestructibility too, and rally in ever increasing numbers to our defense and their own. For they who have the courage and the foresight and the decency to aid the Rosenbergs' fight for freedom, ensure their own eventual release. As ever, Ethel."

—(From a letter by Ethel to Julius Rosenberg)

Members of  
Members of  
Employees L

We pledge anew our all-out efforts to continue the fight to let the people know the truth of the Rosenberg Case and to seek a new trial and justice for Morton Sobell.

The West Side  
Rosenberg Committee

With indescribable pain in our hearts but with renewed courage, we vow to continue to fight for the vindication of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and to prove Morton Sobell's innocence.

From Many Good Friends  
Of Fall River, Mass.

Ethel and Julius Rosenberg are immortals of modern times. They died with dignity, supreme courage and faith in the peaceful future of the world.

*Jewish Life* pledges to continue to fight for their vindication.

*Jewish Life* pledges to fight for a new trial for Morton Sobell.

Editorial Board, *Jewish Life*,  
22 East 17th Street, Room 601,  
New York 3, N. Y.

ALICE CITRON SAM PEVZNER MORRIS U. SCHAPPES LOUIS HARAP, Managing Editor

As social service workers who spoke up for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, we acknowledge our deep and genuine concern for the welfare of their children. We thoughtfully accept our responsibility in joining the many thousands in offering help to their sons. Careful consideration of the many doubts about the guilt of their parents makes us feel they were not accorded a full opportunity to establish their innocence. We believe that vindication of their parents' name is a basic welfare need as well as a fundamental right of Michael and Robert. To achieve this goal we take our stand.

We further express our deep interest and concern for the plight of Morton Sobell and his family. His imprisonment at Alcatraz precludes the visiting of his children with him—a humane and basic right to which all children are entitled. The doubts and confusion in the Sobell and Rosenberg cases add up to a very fair and just request for a new trial. We feel challenged to offer our active support to secure full justice for the Sobell family.



## Social Service Workers

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As writers, we are humble in the face of the saga the Rosenbergs have written, but gain courage from their steadfastness. Count on us to help clear their names.

**Committee of Writers**

From newspaper and job shops all over New York, we send you our pledge to quicken the fight for Morton Sobell in memory of the Rosenbergs.

**Members of Printing Trades  
Unions, A. F. L.**

# Death House Letters

## Of Ethel And Julius ROSENBERG

Moving documents, Human, Hopeful In the Face  
of Trial, Torture and Death — Their Personal  
Messages to Each Other, to the Children, to their  
Attorney—to all America and to the World.

---

All Profits from the Sale of the Book go to the  
Rosenberg Children.

---

**\$1**

from  
The National Committee to  
Secure Justice in the  
Rosenberg Case  
1050 Sixth Avenue,  
New York 18, N. Y.

# The Case of Ethel & Julius Rosenberg"

By John Wexley

The eloquent *Prologue* which appears in full in this publication is the first part of the forthcoming book, *The Case of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, by John Wexley. It will tell, *for the first time in book form*, the whole story—the trial, the evidence, the frameup—a complete account of the case presented in the matrix of the national and world-wide protest which resulted from the legal murder of the Rosenbergs as part of the technique of reaction to intimidate the democratic forces behind the peace movement.

More than a year's study and participation in the case have gone into Mr. Wexley's penetrating and revealing study of this, the most important legal case in the history of American democracy. Mr. Wexley is the author of two long running plays, *The Last Mile* and *They Shall Not Die*, memorable play about the Scottsboro Case. The book's price will be \$3 for the regular edition, bound in boards. *The author will autograph each copy ordered on the coupon below.*

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CAMERON and KAHN, Inc.  
109 Greenwich Avenue, New York 14, N. Y.

Please send me on publication ..... copies of the \$3  
edition of **THE CASE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL  
ROSENBERG**, By John Wexley for which I enclose  
..... check, ..... money order for \$.....  
I understand Mr. Wexley will autograph all copies of  
the book I purchase.

Name .....

Street and No. ....

City ..... Zone..... State.....

# "We Hold Fast to these Truths..."

"The love we bear our two sons and each other demands that we hold fast to these truths, even to the death which may destroy our little family.

"We are not the first victims of tyranny. Six million of our co-religionists and millions of other innocent victims of fascism went to the death chambers. The war criminals who had a part in committing these crimes are daily being freed by representatives of our government. Here, now, on behalf of the sovereign people of the United States, the Administration wants to stain the good name of our country with the blood of the Rosenbergs. We are confident that the people will raise a mighty cry against this new great danger which threatens to engulf millions by dooming two innocent Americans first."

—Julius Rosenberg in a letter to Emanuel H. Bloch, February 2, 1953.

*We pledge to "hold fast to these truths," just as the Rosenbergs did with their inspiring courage. We dedicate ourselves to continue the fight to bring the truth in the case to the American people.*

## Detroit Rosenberg Committee

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### IN YOUR NAME

As the hour of execution approached, the National Committee telephoned a message for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg on behalf of the thousands who worked unceasingly for clemency. The warden said later that the message had been given to them.

The message said: "We love you very dearly. We will fight until the last moment, but if we fail, the work to clear your name will go on. Your children, Michael and Robbie, will be cared for and cherished as our own."

We urge that the pledge to Ethel and Julius be fulfilled. The Rosenberg children must be cared for through contributions sent to the separate trust fund that has been established. The truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case must be brought to the American people by continued support of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Washington Heights—Inwood Rosenberg Committee  
New York City

Theatre Workers for Clemency

## Morton Sobell Writes:

"Here behind the grim walls of Alcatraz it's hard to feel that Ethel and Julie are dead. How could they do it? What are they so afraid of? Even if it were possible, philosophically speaking, to conceive of his death for political purposes, what about hers? To take a woman, a wife and a mother, subject her to two years alone in a death cell, and then lead her to the electric chair is mockery of civilization. "That this harshness was reserved for those who declared their innocence while those who said they were guilty were treated with the utmost consideration is a most troublesome thing.

"There are worse things than facing death when you are innocent and when your cause is just. It is far worse to face the death of your beloved, your children orphaned. Not one bit of this was spared Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. That they did not break under this heavy load gives a new meaning to human dignity. They held their innocence tenderly, knowing its worth for themselves, their children, for us and our country."

—Morton Sobell, *Alcatraz*,  
June 20, 1953



**Helen and Morton Sobell**

During the last stages of the fight for clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, Morton Sobell, who had been sentenced to thirty years in Alcatraz, had assumed for himself the role of "forgotten man." He wanted it that way; he felt that to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, if possible, was more important at the moment than to fight against the injustice in his case. This took courage: the kind of courage as shown in the statement quoted above which he issued on the day following the Rosenbergs' executions. To us of the National Committee, Morton Sobell has never been forgotten. Our efforts will now be bent toward securing justice for him, for a new trial, for vindication, if possible. Judge Kaufman, in sentencing Morton Sobell, declared he was not involved in atomic espionage, yet gave him thirty years and ruled against parole at the same time. The final vindictive act was to send him to Alcatraz—America's Devil's Island. His case cries aloud for concentrated work in his behalf, and this we pledge to do.

## The National Committee to Secure Justice in The Rosenberg Case



# **"You, Who Love Life, Must Set Morton Sobell Free . . ."**

**T**HE boundary between life and death seems sharp and clear. Yet sometimes life reaches over into death. Life claims for its own the love which casts out fear which did not die with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. It claims the dignity with which an innocent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg went to their death unmoved by the importunities of those who offered them life for surrender, for dishonor, for lies. Life finds anger in the death of a young mother and father, in two children orphaned.

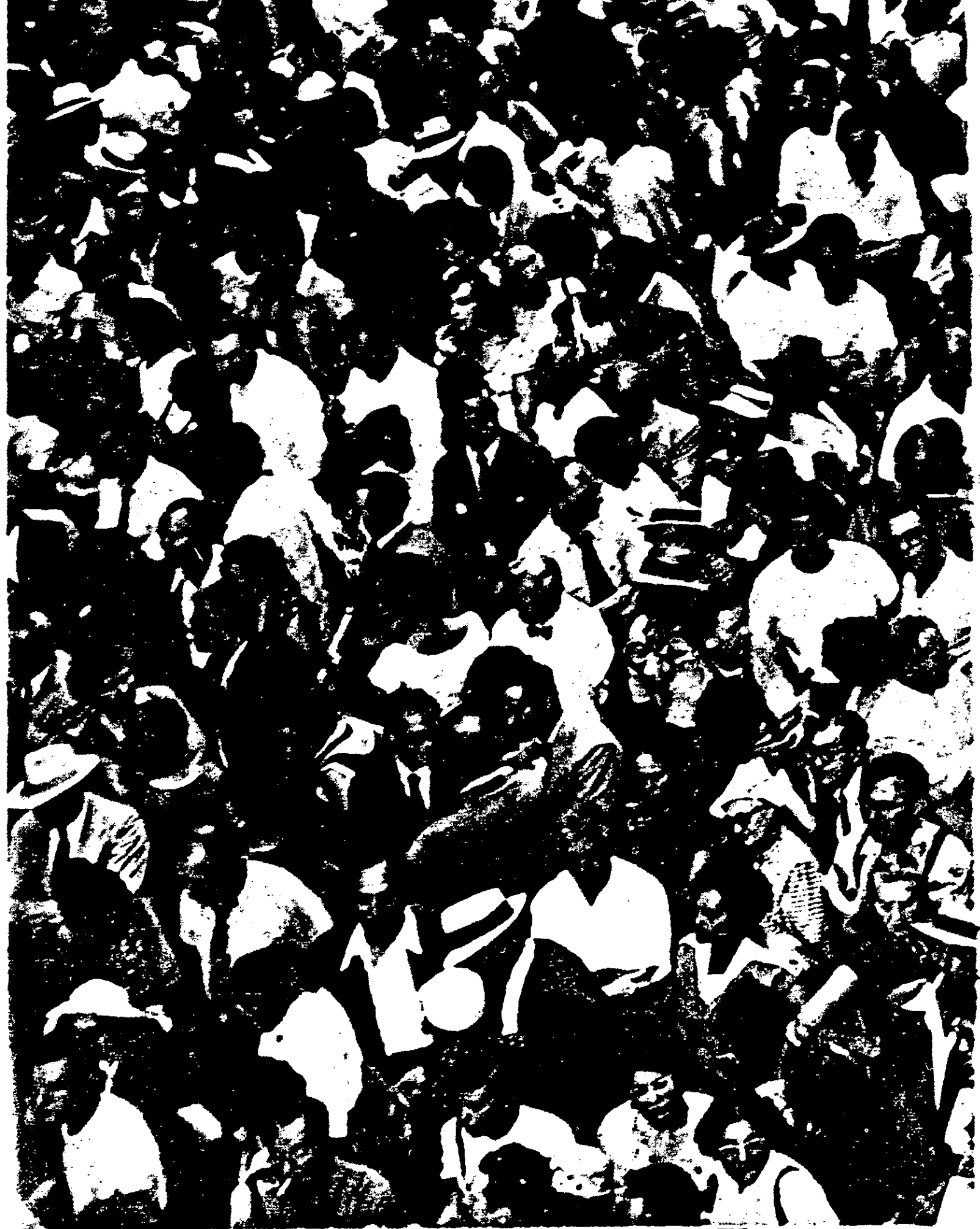
Sometimes death reaches over into life. For over one thousand days and nights Morton Sobell has rejected the death a man must die if he sells himself into the slavery of lies and false witness. No part of Morton Sobell lies dead in the grave of the informer; his innocence is that integral part of him which guarantees the chains wrapped tightly around him.

Each day, in Alcatraz, death reaches over into life for Morton Sobell and demands, "Die a little in your mind and body, you have ten thousand days of dying stretched before you. Young? Your youth is doomed. Ten thousand nights of loneliness will parch your lips, put an end to passion. Babies? They are strangers now forever. Your wife? She will love you, each day building the new fire, each day tossing lighted brands into the air."

Each day there comes the answer, "Not for me and mine. We are living, working, fighting. Take your death to those who need it. Let them curtain off their own dark deeds. I have innocence and honor, clean years of work and study, love of life. I have need for living, I have no use for dying. Those who love life will come and set me free."

Each day Morton Sobell spends in Alcatraz shadows your life. He is as innocent as you are; you who love life must set him free.

HELEN SOBELL



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: October 13, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

Tolson ✓  
Ladd ✓  
Nichols ✓  
Belmont ✓  
Clegg ✓  
Glavin ✓  
Harbo ✓  
Rosen ✓  
Tracy ✓  
Gandy ✓  
Mohr ✓  
Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Holloman ✓  
 Sizoo ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

ASAC Commons of the Newark Office advised Mr. McGuire that as a result of local stories that have appeared in the press in Newark, the Rosenberg children are being requested to leave the school they are attending at Toms River, New Jersey, because their parents or guardians are not legal residents of the school district.

Commons stated that Emanuel Bloch, who was the parents' attorney up to the time of their execution, has given Associated Press a statement today that the whole move against the children by the Toms River school district is a political one and that within the past 2 or 3 weeks, FBI Agents have been combing the neighborhood inquiring regarding the Bernard Bach family. The Rosenberg children have been living with the Bach family. New York New Jersey

Commons stated that he received an inquiry from Associated Press as to whether Agents were in the neighborhood checking on the Bachs. He advised that he responded with no comment. He stated that he then was asked if his no comment meant that Agents were in the neighborhood checking on the Bachs. Commons stated he again made no comment and told the reporter that he no comment on the no comment. Commons was advised this was correct.

The fact of the matter is that we have not had any Agents recently in the neighborhood making enquiries on the Bach family at Toms River.

cc: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

JJM:JAH

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/82 BY 3042 PWT/JS

RECORDED 77

INDEXED-77

65-58236-2064  
OCT 19 1953

288  
77 OCT 23 1953

5-217 RE [Signature]

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: October 8, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY,  
ADDRESS FOR JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

On October 7, 1953, Bob Hochstein of the Long Island Press, Metropolitan 8-0823, telephoned the Bureau and asked if he could be informed concerning the address of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at Lakewood, New Jersey, and also the time they resided there. Hochstein volunteered that the Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, matter being investigated by the McCarthy Committee was very lively and the possibility had been suggested that the Rosenbergs lived at Lakewood sometime in the past. Hochstein stated he had no idea of the possible significance of this, but his paper had asked him to see if he could find out about it.

Shortly thereafter (about 12:30 p.m. 10-7-53) Leo Cadison in the Department called and said he had received a query from the Newark Star Ledger concerning the residence of the Rosenbergs at Lakewood, New Jersey, and the date when they resided there. He asked whether he could get and put out an address for the Rosenbergs. Crosby told Cadison he would check into the matter.

The Domestic Intelligence Division advised that Rosenberg rented a summer cottage from a Mr. Weinblatt during the Summer of 1945. The address was 301 Monmouth Street, Lakewood, New Jersey. In subsequent investigation the Newark Office was not able to establish any information from either Weinblatt, who had forgotten the name of the Rosenbergs, or from the neighbors concerning the possible residence of the Rosenbergs at that place.

The Domestic Intelligence Division advised they did not have a transcript of the record and therefore could make no assertion that the Lakewood, New Jersey, address of the Rosenbergs did not appear in the transcript of the record, but they advised that they could think of no respect in which that address would have been pertinent to the trial of the Rosenbergs.

RECORDED - 61

OCT 19 1953

After checking, Crosby advised Hochstein of the Long Island Press that the Bureau had no comment concerning the request as to whether the Rosenbergs previously lived in Lakewood, New Jersey. He then advised Mr. Cadison that he had "no comment" to the inquiry and Mr. Cadison said he would do likewise.

cc - Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

FEC:ptm:mtd

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/29/86 BY 6042 PWT/gf

*Handwritten:* I think we should  
spend more time trying to check  
for such inquiries. We have  
too much to do in our  
assigned field. N.

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Nease  
Miss Gandy

AIRTEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

10/14/53, NEW YORK

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESP.-R. REBULET DATED 10/5/53 CAPTIONED  
"THE ESTATE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG" AND ADDRESSED TO MR.  
CHARLES M. METZNER, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
WITH A COPY TO NY. RE LETTER REQUESTED THAT NY IDENTIFY THE  
JERO PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC., ETC. THE RECORDS OF THE COUNTY  
CLERK'S OFFICE, NYC REFLECT THAT A CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION OF  
THE JERO PUBLISHING COMPANY WAS FILED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
ALBANY, NY ON 4/6/53 AND IN THE NY COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE ON 4/29/53,  
FILE NO. 1953-3460. AN EXAMINATION OF THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORP\*  
ORATION REFLECTED THAT THE PURPOSE OF THIS CORPORATION IS TO DEAL  
GENERALLY IN THE BUSINESS OF PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS. ONE HUNDRED  
SHARES OF COMMON STOCK WITHOUT PAR VALUE WAS LISTED AS A TOTAL NUMBER  
OF SHARES TO BE ISSUED. THE ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION IS 401  
BROADWAY, IN CARE OF EMANUEL H. BLOCH. THE NUMBER OF DIRECTORS  
IS A MINIMUM OF THREE AND A MAXIMUM OF SEVEN AND THEY NEED NOT BE  
STOCK HOLDERS. DIRECTORS WERE LISTED AS FOLLOWS: MORTON FRIEDMAN,  
42-12 216th STREET, QUEENS, NY, ORA LEAK, 336 E. 107th STREET, MANHATTAN,  
YO FUJII, 59 E. 3rd STREET, MANHATTAN. EACH OF THE FOREGOING SUB-  
SCRIBED TO ONE SHARE OF STOCK.

(3) - BUREAU (65-58236)

JAH:VLG (#6)

65-15348

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436 NOV 15 1960

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

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DATE 1/29/06 BY 65-58236-2066

37 OCT 15 1953

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

62 OCT 23 1953

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU (CONT'D)

EMANUEL H. BLOCH, 401 BROADWAY, NYC, WAS THE ATTORNEY WHO FILED THE INCORPORATION PAPERS. THE RECORDS OF DUN AND BRADSTREET, REFLECTED NO INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS CORPORATION OR OR ANY OF ITS DIRECTORS OTHER THAN THE FACT THAT THE COMPANY WAS INCORPORATED ON 4/6/53 BY BLOCH. IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE NAME JERO WAS FORMED FROM THE FIRST LETTERS OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG, SUCH AS J-E-R, AND THE LETTER O ADDED TO FILL IT OUT, SUCH AS JERO. THE CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION IS DATED 3/30/53 AND WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BEFORE MILDRED ROTH NOTARY PUBLIC. YO FUJII IS A FEMALE CHINESE SECRETARY TO EMANUEL H. BLOCH. MORTON FRIEDMAN IS AN ATTORNEY IN THE OFFICE OF EMANUEL H. BLOCH. USA LUMBARD HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE FOREGOING. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU THERE ARE A NUMBER OF REFERENCES IN THE NYO ON ORA LEAK AND YO FUJII. MORTON FRIEDMAN IS THE SUBJECT OF A NY CASE ENTITLED "MORTON FRIEDMAN, SM-C", NY FILE 100-102967. ON 9/30/53 HE WAS RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE SECURITY INDEX. THE BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE SUMMARY REPORT OF SA LIONEL E. BELANGER DATED 9/30/53 IN THE CASE OF MORTON FRIEDMAN, SM-C, WHICH DETAILS THE CP HISTORY OF FRIEDMAN AND HIS WIFE AND MILDRED ROTH, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF FRIEDMAN'S FAMILY.

BOARDMAN

- 2 -

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESP-R

DATE: 10/22/53

18 9-1

*LVB*  
*on 3*  
*mt*

*b2, b7D*

[REDACTED] has made available a release issued by the Oceana Publications of 43 W. 16th St., NYC. This release announces that Dr. S. ANDHIL FEINBERG will publish a book on 10/29/53 entitled, "The Rosenberg Case - - Fact and Fiction".

This book expands Dr. FEINBERG'S articles on the ROSENBERGS as set out in the July "American Legion" magazine and in the September issue of "Readers Digest". The price of this book is \$2.50.

It is requested that the Bureau advise NY whether it desires that a copy of this book be purchased for the use of the Bureau.

G. L. R. 12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-86 BY 2042/PWT/CKS

*Let 674*  
*11-10-53*  
*582*

RECORDED

65-58236-2067

JAH:MEM

SAC, New York (65-15348)

November 10, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236) - 2067  
RECORDED-48

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Reurlet 10-22-53, requesting authority  
to purchase the book "The Rosenberg Case -- Fact  
and Fiction," by Dr. S. Andhil Feinberg. You are  
authorized to purchase this book.

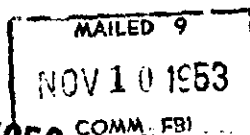
Reference is also made to Bulet 9-29-53,  
authorizing you to purchase "The Atom Spy Myth" by  
William A. Reuben. Both these books should be reviewed  
by you and a detailed analysis of each submitted to  
the Bureau.

JPL:blb *ell*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042/PWT/US

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042/PWT/US

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



NOV 16 1953



~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-28236) *CV, 10-2974*

DATE: October 22, 1953

FROM : SAC, Cleveland (65-2726) *NIMW*SUBJECT: *OK*  
JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R  
(OO - New York)

Re Washington Field let 9/30/53 captioned as above, and  
ReBulet 10/7/53 captioned "UNSUB, wa 'Greco,' ESPIONAGE -  
R."

Referenced Washington Field let set out a lead for the  
Cleveland Office to check its indices and furnish New  
York and the Bureau with any information which would  
reflect that DAVID GORDON was or could have been en-  
gaged in Espionage activities. Inasmuch as DAVID GORDON  
is undoubtedly identical with the DAVID GORDON mentioned  
in ReBulet, and Newark is presently office of origin  
in that investigation, the lead set forth in referenced  
WFO let will not be covered and it is being left to the  
discretion of the New York Office as to the various  
leads they may desire to set forth for Newark in connec-  
tion with DAVID GORDON. -RUC-

FILE:mb

cc: 1 - New York (65-15348) (RM)  
1 - CV file 65-2977

REGISTERED MAIL

RECEIVED BY 3042/PWT/cds  
ON 10-4-53

RECORDED - 41

165-58236-2068

OCT 26 1953

~~SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL~~

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: Oct. 29, 1953

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

*Julius Rosenberg*

Roy Cohn called. He stated their interview with Greenglass was very satisfactory; they feel Greenglass can definitely establish there was espionage at Fort Monmouth and in the Signal Corps; that Joel Barr stole secret material and told Greenglass he had, that likewise Rosenberg was engaged in espionage activities in the Signal Corps.

Roy stated they contemplate calling Greenglass when they had hearings; that they were going to limit the questions asked Greenglass in his testimony to the Signal Corps and Fort Monmouth. Cohn was burnt up over their treatment at the prison. He stated the prison people sought to limit only two people to interviewing Greenglass, whereas the interview took place in a large conference room where at least 15 people could have sit down and he thinks this is a complete lack of cooperation on the part of the Department and he is not going to forget this. I told him it was a Departmental matter.

He asked if I thought he would have any difficulty getting Greenglass to testify. I told him I was not in a position to comment on this as this was a Department matter.

Cohn then inquired whether we had received anything in the nature of a request from the Department for information on East and Snyder, two members of the Screening Board of the Secretary's office. I told him I had heard of nothing like this but then perhaps the Department was checking their files. He stated he was going to have Dick O'Melia call Minor and jack him up.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3842/SP/BJM

cc: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Belmont

165-58236-  
NOT RECORDED  
128 DEC 8 1953

LBN:MP

6 DEC 14 1953

SAINT LOUIS

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-59028-421

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 11/2/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (65-4085)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, Was.  
ESPIONAGE-R~~CONFIDENTIAL~~DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CIS  
ON 11-6-80

During the course of the SEMONTEL project at Newark, SA RICHARD T. HEFFERAN noted in his review of files that AARON COLEMAN gave information to the effect that MORTON SOBELL's superior at the General Electric plant at Schenectady, N. Y. was a Mr. GODET.

Report of SA GERHARD P. HUNDT 12/4/50 at Newark on MORTON SOBELL, Was. ESP-R, IS Act of 1950

On page 52 of this report, it was noted that S. GODET was a visitor at Watson Laboratories, representing Reeves Instrument Corporation, NYC. On page 59 of this report, SIDNEY GODET is listed as having a Top Secret clearance. On page 62 of this report, there is information that GODET, had originally worked at GE Company, went to work for Reeves Instrument Corporation and was instrumental in getting MORTON SOBELL to work for Reeves Instrument Corporation.

In report of SA EDWARD J. CAHILL (A) at New York 9/11/52 entitled SOLOMON GREENBERG, Aka ESP-R on page 8, confidential informant T-1 (MARIO GILBERTO RUSSO) advised that JULIUS ROSENBERG, concerning the names of his contacts said "You know a man by the name of GREENBERG who is a big Electrical Engineer at General Electric in Newark." ROSENBERG also said that GREENBERG was a friend of a man named BOLOS or POLOS who was deceased. T-1 stated he could not recall this man's correct name but when asked if the name was GOLOS said it sounded very much like the name ROSENBERG mentioned.

The above is being submitted to the Bureau and New York for information purposes. It is felt that ROSENBERG in referring to deceased man, undoubtedly meant JACOB GOLOS. However, the idea occurred that the informant may have been mistaken in the name GREENBERG and may have meant GODET instead. It is noted that GODET did work for GE but not in Newark. Also he was apparently of assistance in getting SOBELL to Reeves Instrument from GE.

CC: 2-New York (65-15348)(Registered Mail)  
2-Albany(Registered Mail)  
1-NK 65-4108 (MORTON SOBELL)  
1-NK 65-4366 (SOL GREENBERG)

Registered Mail  
JRL:as

RECORDED-89

NOV 14 1953

EX-105 24

COPIES DESTROYED

436 NOV 15 1960

Classified by 2855  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2/4  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Letter to DIRECTOR, FBI  
NK 65-4085

10/30/53

Review of files reflect GODET born 12/4/13 at Philadelphia; employed GE 6/37-9/45. GODET on interview claimed he never knew SOBELL to be a Communist or Leftist -(although acquaintances of SOBELL advise he was very outspoken in his opinions while at college).

SOBELL listed SIDNEY GODET as reference when applying for job at Reeves. (Report SA REX I. SHRODER 9/21/50 at New York entitled MORTON SOBELL, Was., ESP-R, page 30) SOBELL also listed SID GODET, 215 East 91st St., NYC as a reference when applying for Mexican Tourist Visa 6/22/50. (Report of SA REX I. SHRODER at New York 8/5/50, entitled MORTON SOBELL, ESP-R, page 24)

It is the opinion of this office, with the limited amount of information available, that consideration be given that GODET be considered as person referred to by ROSENBERG as GE Engineer in Newark.

Albany and New York are requested to submit their comments to the Bureau.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: November 4, 1953

FROM : D. M. Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 11/29/76 BY 5042 LWT/JS

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS  
ESPIONAGE - R

Washington City News Service release of 11-3-53, carries statement of Senator McCarthy that reading of the transcript of the interview of Greenglass by Roy Cohn reflects Greenglass has given new testimony that will "definitely tie the Julius Rosenberg spy ring to the Army Signal Corps." The Director inquires "What about this." The release also states that Cohn said he felt Greenglass would cooperate in giving "all the information he has" including possible new material that was not touched on at the trial or under questioning by the F.I. The Director inquires "Have we again 'missed the boat.'"

It will be recalled that Cohn interviewed Greenglass at Lewisburg 10-29-53, and advised Mr. Nichols he felt Greenglass can establish there was espionage at Fort Monmouth and in the Signal Corps; that Joel Barr stole secret material and told Greenglass he had; that Rosenberg was engaged in espionage in the Signal Corps.

Barr was employed at Fort Monmouth from 7-1-40, to 2-23-42, and was dismissed when it was disclosed he had signed a CP petition in 1939.

Greenglass advised us during the Rosenberg investigation that when Rosenberg attempted to persuade him to flee the country, Rosenberg stated more important persons than Greenglass left the country and mentioned that Barr had left and was working for the Russians in Europe.

Our files do not reflect that Barr ever talked with Greenglass about his espionage activities. Further, our files do not reflect Rosenberg told Greenglass he or Barr was engaged in espionage in the Signal Corps. Greenglass did tell us that in September, 1945, Rosenberg admitted stealing a proximity fuse at the Emerson Corp., and turning it over to the Russians. Rosenberg was a Signal Corps inspector assigned to Emerson up to February, 1945, when he was dismissed. Rosenberg thereafter obtained private employment at Emerson in February, 1945, and worked there until December, 1945. The exact time Rosenberg stole this fuse has not been established.

On 10-29-53, Ruth Greenglass advised the NYO she knew nothing her husband could add to the story he previously told the FBI. O. John Rogge, Greenglass' attorney, was present at the interview of Greenglass by Cohn and advised Greenglass told Cohn that Rosenberg stole the fuse from Emerson and that, according to Rosenberg, Barr had been at Fort Monmouth and was an important agent. Washington "Evening Star" of 11-3-53, reported that Rogge denied reports of the McCarthy Committee that Greenglass supplied important new information on espionage in the radar field. Rogge stated the FBI had previously covered every subject explored by the McCarthy investigators in their interview with Greenglass. Senator McCarthy has stated that his Committee has decided to question Greenglass at Lewisburg rather than wait for a court order to bring him to NY. He indicated that the questioning might be next week.

Attachment

65-59028

APL:b1b ak

DEC 8 1953

25

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Canty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECOMMENDATIONS:

In view of the conflicting versions of Greenglass' statement as reported by Cohn and Rogge, it is recommended:

(1) Mr. Nichols secure from Cohn a copy of the transcript of his interview with Greenglass at Lewisburg on 10-29-53.

*Plans for  
Hearing or trial  
delayed.*

(2) That we interview Greenglass immediately to determine if he has given any new information not previously known to the FBI. Attached for approval is a teletype to Philadelphia requesting such an interview.

*may  
be  
re-  
viewed  
11-15*

*\* \**

*663  
11-4-53*

*Memorandum  
11-2-53  
LPH*

*9/11/53*

Oct. 29, 1953

Dear Sir,

Our class at school is writing themes on different topics.

I have chosen the Rosenberg case and I thought you might know as much about it as anyone. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me all the information you can about the case.

I would like to have this information as soon as possible for I have to have the theme in in two weeks.

Sincerely yours,  
Johnny Goodnight  
Lincoln Shoe Store  
Lincolnton, N. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/SS

mail  
ack. 11-4-53  
D/C

RECORDED - 72

65-58236-2070

NOV 22 1953

*[Signature]*

November 4, 1953

65-58236-2070

EX-120

RECORDED - 22  
INDEXED - 24

Mr. Johnny Goodnight  
Lincoln Shoe Store  
Lincolnton, North Carolina

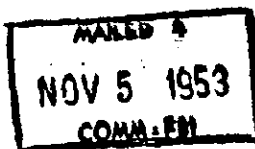
Dear Mr. Goodnight:

Your letter dated October 29, 1953, has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with the subject you have chosen for your school paper, I regret to advise that the FBI does not have any material available for distribution relating to the case you mentioned. The thought occurs to me that you may be able to refer to newspapers on file in your local public library for information relating to the Rosenberg case, since it was given wide coverage in the news in the past few months.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 2092 PWT/PA

NOV 4 8 11 PM '53  
RECEIVED READING ROOM  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DIC: tmc

356

NOV 16 1953



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 11/12/53

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS & ETHEL ROSENBERG

ESP - R;

VALUABLE EXHIBITS  
NYOMRS JULIUS ROSENBERG

Rebulet 8/26/53 relative to the disposition of valuable exhibits held by the NYO in the above entitled case.

At the time of the arrest of the ROSENBERGS, there were obtained one Driva Wrist Watch, one 14 kt. gold signet ring, one Croton Man's Watch, #48363, one Clebar Man's Wrist Watch, and one Waltham Pocket Watch with chain.

The above mentioned material has been turned over to the USM, SDNY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 2042 Pwif/JS

G. R. 3

1 - NY 66-2041

TGS:PJM

RECORDED - 73

65-58236-2071

NOV 13 1953

L11 12 00 25

5 NOV 1953

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: 11/9/53

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (65-4350)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/27/76 BY 3042 WJS

On November 3, 1953, Mr. HARRY GOLD, inmate, United States Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pa., stated during the past few years he has done considerable thinking regarding the identity of the person who selected the place where he met KLAUS FUCHS for the first time in September 1944. He said he met FUCHS on a Saturday afternoon across the street from the Henry Street Settlement located on the east side of New York City.

GOLD said he had been advised of this meeting place by his superior SEMEN SEMENOV. He stated as far as he knows this was FUCHS' first trip to the United States and he (GOLD) was the only person FUCHS contacted while in the United States. It appears to GOLD that the location of this place was given to FUCHS in England.

GOLD stated SEMENOV always selected meeting places in the Astoria section of Queens or in the Bronx or Brooklyn which were far from the center of Manhattan where individuals might be observed more easily. In view of this, GOLD was of the opinion that SEMENOV did not select this particular meeting place.

He stated recently he mentioned this to DAVID GREENGLASS who advised him that the person who knew the area of the meeting place was JULIUS ROSENBERG, who lived most of his life on the east side of New York City. GOLD said after further thought it would be logical that ROSENBERG may have selected this meeting place and, if he did, it would definitely connect him with FUCHS' superior.

Mr. GOLD stated he desired to furnish the above information for what it is worth but requested that this matter not be discussed with GREENGLASS as he would know the source of this information.

The above is being furnished as a matter of information.

WGH:PKR

cc: Bureau file 65-57449  
New York (65-15348)  
PH 65-4307 (HARRY GOLD)

RECORDED - 71

INDEXED - 71

65-58236-2072

NOV 16 1953

58 NOV 10 1953



# Fourth Presbyterian Church

Clinton Avenue & East State Street  
Trenton 9, New Jersey

THOMAS GRAHAM NORTHCOTT  
MINISTER

CHURCH OFFICE 1-6716

October 29, 1953

The FBI  
Washington, D.C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/29/96 BY 3042 PWT/JS

Sirs:

The enclosed pamphlet I received in the mail today. Usually I pay little attention to such things, but the accusations against the FBI are so blatant that I felt I would like to have your opinion in the matter, adequately substantiated.

Is there any truth to these accusations, or are they Communist fabrications? Assuming that for the most part the items listed are untrue, is there truth in any of the claims?

Awaiting your considered reply, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

*Northcott*

The Rev. Dr. T. G. Northcott  
MINISTER

ENCLO. ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE  
11-3

RECORDED  
102<sup>73</sup>

165-58236-112073

31 OCT 2 1953

166  
11-9-53  
HOD

EX-16  
Raboyan  
Lefthand

EXP. PROC.  
NOV 2 1953

*of Rosenbergs, Julius*



William A. Reuben, journalist and author, was the first to call the world's attention to the Trenton Six Case in a series of articles in the "National Guardian" and "Reynolds News" in England, which have since been reprinted in the hundreds of thousands. These articles, and his coverage of the case for "The Daily Compass," led to the world-wide protests over the frameup of the Negro defendants. Similarly, in

1951, Mr. Reuben's articles in the "Guardian" rallied attention to the doubts in the Rosenberg Case during the time the public accepted their guilt unquestioningly. His work laid the foundations for the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, of which he was the first chairman. In the winter and spring of 1952, he toured the U. S. in behalf of the Committee as the first speaker to inform Americans from coast to coast of the hidden facts of the case. Former publicity director of the American Civil Liberties Union and director of the 1950 United Jewish Appeal Year Book, Mr. Reuben as a lieutenant of infantry in World War II, was wounded three times, and later the editor of a history of the Army education program in the ETO. A graduate of Columbia University, he was, before the war, a staff member of "Vogue," "House and Garden" and "Scribners" magazines.

### Please Clip and Mail Today

Action Books, Room 2800, 165 Broadway, N. Y. 6, N. Y. Please send me, when they are off the press,.....copies of the special Presentation Edition of "THE ATOM SPY MYTH," autographed by the author, at \$3 each. I am enclosing \$.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone .... State .....

exposing

# THE GREATEST HOAX IN HISTORY!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/86 BY 5042 Pw/jls

65-58236-2073

## THE ATOM SPY MYTH

from

Hiroshima to the Rosenbergs

By WILLIAM A. REUBEN

**At Last**

## **the truth behind the Rosenbergs' death and the spy hunts!**

● Exposing the REAL secret of the Atom Bomb Spy Hunt—the secret the Government has tried to suppress. “The Atom Bomb Spy Myth” by William A. Reuben shows how each planned step in the Cold War was preceded by an A-spy scare to soften up the American people for war!

### **DO YOU KNOW—**

● That Fuchs worked with Nazis in Germany? And that the FBI, which said Fuchs led them to Gold, actually had been talking with Gold for three days before they ever saw Fuchs?

● That of the twenty-two arrested in the great Canadian “Atomic Bomb Spy Network,” 14 were acquitted and of the others, none was convicted of espionage of any kind?

● That there has never been any proof of either Fuchs' or Gold's connection with espionage other than their own questionable “confessions”? And that both Fuchs and David Greenglass contradicted Gold, and Gold contradicted them and himself?

● That the FBI and the headlines convicted Brothman and Moskowitz as “atom spies” before they were tried, but in court the prosecutor had to admit that they had nothing to do with espionage?

● That Elizabeth Bentley was a member of the Italian Fascist University Group? And that the foreman of the Grand Jury investigating espionage arranged to have her book published and shared in the royalties? And that the U.S. Attorney who prosecuted the “espionage” cases was her own lawyer?

● That the U. S. Attorney announced in New York that David Greenglass was arrested because of a complaint from Albuquerque, but that the district attorney in Albuquerque said he knew nothing about Greenglass until he got a phone call from New York asking him to file a complaint?

● That the “information” on which the FBI arrested Julius Rosenberg and proclaimed him an “atom spy” differed in every respect from the charges under which he was finally indicted and tried?

● That the only specific “charge” against Ethel Rosenberg when she was arrested in 1950 was that she was “responsible for the Korean War” and had been active in Communist affairs for a long time?

● That the FBI had no other evidence in arresting Morton Sobell and proclaiming him an “atom spy” other than that he had known Julius Rosenberg? And that the only witness responsible for Sobell's 30-year sentence signed three statements—two before Sobell's arrest which did not even mention him?

● That Alfred Dean Slack's arrest as an “A-Spy” made 8-column headlines, but when he later appealed and charged the FBI tricked him into a confession, the story was suppressed?

● That a 1945 New Mexico railroad timetable, never previously checked, proves that Harry Gold and the Greenglasses were lying in their testimony about their alleged meeting in Albuquerque? That this timetable proves that the meeting they described could never have taken place? And that this timetable proves that the Government's contention about how the Greenglasses and Gold gave the Russians the A-bomb “secret” was a fabricated story?

**These and Many More Facts in**

**“THE ATOM SPY MYTH”**

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22

SEARCH SLIP

Supervisor Lee

Room 1736

Subj: Thomas GRAM

☒ Exact Spelling

☒ All References

☐ Subversive Ref.

☐ Mail File

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_

NORTHCO  
Searchers

Initial mek

Date 11-3-53

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

NR

Thomas

NR

GRAM

NR

T. G.

NR

Dma

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/25/86 BY SP12 PUL/S

102-115-6

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65-8946-3568 p13; (initials)

Initialed

RECORDED - 73  
INDEXED - 73  
EX-102

November 9, 1953

65-58236-2073

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/84 BY 20522/102

Dr. T. G. Northcott  
Fourth Presbyterian Church  
Clinton Avenue and East State Street  
Trenton 9, New Jersey

Dear Dr. Northcott:

Your letter of October 29, 1953, enclosing the pamphlet "The Atom Spy Myth" has been received, and the interest prompting your inquiry as to the truth or falsity of the statements in this booklet is appreciated.

While the confidential nature of the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation precludes my commenting on each claim, I think you will be interested in the following data:

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the investigative arm of the Department of Justice, one of the functions of which is to obtain evidence of violations of certain Federal laws. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell were indicted and convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage by a jury and sentenced by a Federal judge. They were afforded all appeals possible and their case was judged by the highest court of our land on several different occasions. Abraham Brothman and Miriam Moskowitz were indicted and convicted of obstruction of justice. Alfred Dean Black entered a plea of guilty to a charge of espionage and was sentenced. He later appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals, which appeal was denied by that Court.

COMM - FBI

NOV 12 1953

MAILED 28

I hope this information will assist in clarifying the matter for you.

Sincerely yours,  
John Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 18 1953

cc - Mr. Belmont, rewrite of your letter dated 11-6-53 bearing the initials JPL:blb.

(See Note next page)

JPL/HPL:blb/pa

**NOTE:** Bufiles reflect no derogatory identifiable information concerning Dr. Northcott. William Reuben is writer for the National Guardian, self-styled progressive newspaper and wrote series of articles defending Rosenbergs. Incoming letter enclosed advertisement for book by Reuben captioned "The Atom Spy Myth." New York City has been instructed to purchase a copy of this book and submit detailed analysis of the same. (65-58236)



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

DATE:  
November 23, 1953

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: *Julius Rosenberg*

Tolson  
Ladd  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Gearty  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Sizoo  
Miss Gandy

By reference from Mr. Nichols' office, a Mr. Abajian, who stated he was with the Security Division of the State Department, called me on November 23, 1953, to inquire where he might locate material on public information regarding the Judith Coplon case and the Rosenberg case. I asked him what he wanted the information for. He said a friend of his from the west coast was interested in writing articles on these two cases. I told him that numerous public articles had been written on these two cases and referred him to the court transcript of both cases.

ACTION:

For your information.

AHB:fjb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/BJD

65-58236  
NOV 27 1953

DEC 1 1953

ESP. SEC.

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-39499-2019

MR. A. H. BELMONT

November 27, 1953

MR. W. A. BRANIGAN

DAVID GREENGLASS  
ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS:

*Julius Rosenberg*

Information furnished by Greenglass to McCarthy Committee in affidavit 11-22-53. Comparison of said information with information previously furnished by Greenglass to Bureau set forth. Analysis reflects no information of particular significance furnished by Greenglass to McCarthy Committee which was not previously known to the Bureau except for following: Greenglass recalled Rosenberg gave all tube manuals he could get his hands on to Russia; that Rosenberg had received from a friend information about a thinking machine which had some relation to guided missiles. Greenglass interviewed 11-23-53, and 11-24-53, by Philadelphia Office and states all information he gave McCarthy Committee was previously furnished to Bureau except foregoing items. States he recalled information concerning tube manuals for first time on 11-22-53. States information concerning thinking machine furnished to him by Rosenberg at same time Rosenberg mentioned receiving information on sky platform project. Bufiles reflect Greenglass advised us in 1950 about information received from Rosenberg concerning sky platform project, but no mention made by Greenglass to Bureau agents concerning thinking machine.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That Liaison Section contact Research and Development Division of Department of Defense and Special Weapons Project of Department of Defense to determine if thinking machine mentioned by Greenglass ever existed and if so, identity of those plants which might have worked on device. If positive information is received as a result of this inquiry, the Field will be immediately requested to institute investigation in an effort to identify Rosenberg's possible source for such information.

2. Attached for approval is memo to G-2, advising of the above and soliciting their efforts to identify tube manuals.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sizoo \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

cc - 65-59028

cc - 65-58236

APL:blb:awn

63 JAN 12 1954

This matter will be followed closely.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 2042 RWT/S

65-58236-  
NOT RECORDED  
180 JAN 7 1954

DETAILS:

There is set forth hereinafter a summary of information furnished by David Greenglass in an affidavit dated 11-22-53, which he gave to the McCarthy Committee in connection with its inquiry into suspected espionage at the Army Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth. There is also set forth hereinafter a comparison of this information with the information previously furnished to the Bureau by David Greenglass.

Greenglass advised the McCarthy Committee that he learned the Rosenberg ring obtained secrets from the Army Signal Corps as the result of the following details related to him by Rosenberg:

(1) Rosenberg was employed by the Army Signal Corps during World War II and worked at Fort Monmouth and other places, such as Emerson, which had contracts with the Signal Corps.

COMMENT - Rosenberg was employed by the Army Signal Corps from September, 1940 to February, 1945, when he was dismissed for being a Communist. He was an inspector who had been assigned to various private plants having Signal Corps contracts, among these plants being the Emerson Company. Rosenberg was never employed at Fort Monmouth, although he did attend a training school from September, 1940 to December, 1940, when he was preparing for his job as an inspector.

(2) Rosenberg told Greenglass that the Russians had a very poor electronics industry and it was of utmost importance that information of an electronics nature be obtained such as electronic valves, tubes, etc.

COMMENT - The signed statement of David Greenglass dated 7-17-50, which he furnished agents states: "Rosenberg has told me that the Russians are very weak in electronics and radio tubes and any information in that regard is very valuable to them." (65-58236-320 page 22)

(3) Rosenberg gave all the tube manuals he could get his hands on to the Russians, some of which were classified top secret.

COMMENT - A check of available files in the Rosenberg and Greenglass cases does not reflect Greenglass specifically told us Rosenberg had taken tube manuals. However, it is

noted that during the search of the Rosenberg apartment on 7-17-50, by Bureau agents incidental to Rosenberg's arrest, agents located two War Department technical manuals which related to milling machines. Colonel Dawson of G-2 examined these manuals and stated there was no record that these manuals were ever classified. He advised that Rosenberg violated no security regulations for having these manuals in his possession. (65-58236-328 page 192, & serial 928)

On 11-23-53, Greenglass was interviewed by an agent of the Philadelphia Office at Lewisburg Penitentiary and he advised that the information concerning tube manuals had come to his mind only the day before (11-23-53).

(4) About 1947 Rosenberg advised Greenglass he had obtained from a friend information concerning a thinking machine which would send out interceptor guided missiles to knock out enemy guided missiles detected by our radar.

COMMENT - A review of available files in the Greenglass and Rosenberg cases fails to reflect that Greenglass specifically furnished us information concerning a thinking machine. Greenglass told us of various data Rosenberg allegedly obtained from his contacts such as information on the sky platform project, mathematics relating to atomic energy propulsion of airplanes and information on jet planes. (65-58236-328, pages 21, 22)

In an interview of Greenglass on 11-23-53, by a Bureau agent he stated that the information concerning the thinking machine was furnished to him by Rosenberg at the same time Rosenberg mentioned receiving information on the sky platform project.

(5) After the war when Rosenberg was in private business, he used his Signal Corps contacts in attempts to obtain contracts and made a number of trips to Signal Corps officials in Philadelphia for this purpose. Rosenberg also used these trips to see espionage contacts.

COMMENT - In a statement on 7-17-50, Greenglass advised us that he learned during his association with Rosenberg in business from 1946 to 1949, that Rosenberg had espionage contacts in Cleveland, Ohio, and in upstate New York at

such cities as Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Schenectady. (65-56236-326 page 21)

(6) There was a purchasing agent in the Air Corps whom Rosenberg went to see regularly. This individual had previously been in the Signal Corps with Rosenberg.

COMMENT - Available files fail to reflect that Greenglass told us Rosenberg was regularly seeing a purchasing agent of the Air Corps. However, our files do reflect that during the Rosenberg investigation the name of Milton Klein, Army Air Force, was found in Rosenberg's desk at his place of business. Greenglass was asked if he knew this individual and he said no. Klein was interviewed 1-30-51, by Bureau agents at the Air Force Material Command, 67 Broad Street, New York City, his place of employment. Klein admitted he was formerly employed with Rosenberg in the Army Signal Corps and had contact with him on several occasions until 1945. Klein thereafter went to work for the Air Force. Klein stated that Rosenberg attempted to solicit Air Force business from him without success. Klein stated at no time did Rosenberg attempt to secure classified information from him. (65-56236-508, page 86; serial 922, page 66)

(7) Rosenberg told Greenglass that while employed for the Signal Corps at Emerson he stole a proximity fuse by putting it in his briefcase and gave it to the Russians.

COMMENT - Greenglass previously furnished this information to us in his signed statement of 7-17-50. Greenglass also testified concerning this at the trial. (65-56236-320 page 22)

(8) Greenglass named Joel Barr as another member of the Rosenberg ring who committed espionage in the Signal Corps. Barr had worked at Fort Monmouth and later at Sperry Gyroscope Company, Lake Success, New York. Greenglass related that Rosenberg, in trying to convince Greenglass to flee the United States, told Greenglass more important people had left and Rosenberg specifically mentioned Barr. Rosenberg told Greenglass that Barr was one of those who gave him information on electronics and the thinking machine.

COMMENT - Our files reflect that in 1950 and 1951 Greenglass had inquired of Rosenberg in 1947, shortly prior to Barr's departure for Europe, if Barr and his girl friend, Vivian Glassman, were in the espionage setup. Rosenberg answered

sharply "no." A short time later, Rosenberg admitted to Greenglass that Barr was active in the network. In 1950, when Rosenberg was trying to convince Greenglass to flee the United States, Rosenberg told Greenglass that more important people had already left the country and specifically mentioned Barr as one of these people. (65-59453-106 page 6, 7)

Our files do not reflect that Rosenberg ever told Greenglass the specific type of information he had received from Barr.

During the interview of Greenglass by a Bureau agent on 11-23-53, at Lewisburg he admitted that he did not know as a fact what information Barr furnished to Rosenberg, but that it was his opinion only that Barr gave information on electronics and the thinking machine because Barr had worked at Fort Monmouth and later at Sperry. Greenglass further admitted that Rosenberg never told him that Barr was engaged in espionage while employed with the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth. This information contradicts the information Greenglass furnished the McCarthy Committee in his affidavit.

(9) Rosenberg mentioned to Greenglass that he had an espionage contact at General Electric, Schenectady, who gave information on electronics.

COMMENT - Greenglass previously advised us in 1950 that Rosenberg told him he had a friend in upstate New York working on jet planes. It was Greenglass' opinion that this friend probably worked at General Electric, Schenectady. (65-59028-307, page 48)

(10) During Greenglass' employment at Arma Corporation in 1949 and 1950 Rosenberg asked him to obtain information. Greenglass refused.

COMMENT - Greenglass previously told us in 1950 that he had furnished no information to Julius Rosenberg concerning his work at Arma Corporation. (65-58236-328, page 138)

(11) Greenglass came to the conclusion that Vivian Glassman was involved in some way in the Rosenberg ring because of her close friendship with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the fact that she was Joel Barr's close friend.

COMMENT - Greenglass previously advised us of this information in 1950. (65-59334-187 pages 30, 31, 32)

An analysis of the above information reflects that no information of particular significance was furnished by Greenglass to the McCarthy Committee which was not previously known to the Bureau except the information concerning the tube manuals and the thinking machine. As stated hereinbefore, Greenglass advised us on 11-23-53, that information concerning the tube manuals was recalled by him for the first time on 11-22-53, the date of his interview by a McCarthy Committee investigator. Also, as stated hereinbefore he recalled that the information concerning the thinking machine was furnished to him by Rosenberg at the same time Rosenberg mentioned receiving information on the sky platform project.

65-59028

Date; December 2, 1953

RA  
To: Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2  
Department of the Army  
The Pentagon  
Washington 25, D. C.

65-59028  
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: DAVID GREENGLASS  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/29/96 BY 3042AW/JS

You are aware that at a public hearing of the McCarthy Committee held in New York City on November 24, 1953, an affidavit submitted by David Greenglass to the committee was read into the record. According to Greenglass, in his affidavit, Rosenberg advised Greenglass that the Russians were very weak in electronics and radio tubes, and that Rosenberg gave all tube manuals he could get his hands on to the Russians, some of which were classified "Top Secret." The affidavit also stated that in 1947, Rosenberg told Greenglass he had received information about a thinking machine or brain mechanism from an unidentified friend. This machine was described as sending out interceptor guided missiles to knock out enemy guided missiles detected by our radar.

It will be recalled that Rosenberg was employed by the United States Signal Corps as an inspector from September, 1940, to February, 1945, when he was dismissed by army authorities because of evidence of his membership in the Communist Party. You undoubtedly have given consideration to the possibility that any information Rosenberg had access to during his Signal Corps employment may have been compromised.

You are requested to determine, if feasible, the tube manuals Rosenberg might have had access to during his Signal Corps employment and the security significance of such manuals.

APL:awn

cc - 65-58236

SECURITY INFORMATION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DEC 10 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-58236-5705



MR. A. H. BELMONT

11-23-53

MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUSPECTED ESPIONAGE, FORT MONMOUTH, NEW JERSEY,  
AND FEDERAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS LABORATORIES,  
NUTLEY, NEW JERSEY  
(SEMONTEL)  
ESPIONAGE - R *Julius Rosenberg*

At 12:57 PM today, SAC Abbaticchio of the Philadelphia Office called concerning the above-captioned subject matter. He made reference to the Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau Of November 20, 1953, captioned David Greenglass, in which it was pointed out that there was information indicating that one of the investigators of Senator McCarthy's Subcommittee was planning to interview Greenglass within the next few days.

In this connection, he advised that Daniel G. Buckley of McCarthy's Subcommittee interviewed Greenglass from 5:00PM to 10:45 P.M. last evening and took an affidavit from him. Copies of the affidavit were made available to Philadelphia this morning, and, in reviewing it, Abbaticchio advised that there are some additional details in the statement which had not previously been made available to the Bureau but there was not additional information of particular significance. He stated that a copy of the statement is being mailed to the Bureau air Mail special delivery.

Also with reference to Greenglass, Abbaticchio pointed out that the Philadelphia Office is under instructions to re-interview Greenglass for the purpose of resolving certain discrepancies which have developed as a result of the McCarthy hearings in the Fort Monmouth case. He advised that Philadelphia originally planned to conduct this interview with Greenglass today and, unless the Bureau felt that the interview on the part of the McCarthy investigator last evening made our interview with Greenglass undesirable, they would proceed as planned. He was advised that it appeared that Philadelphia should handle the interview with Greenglass as originally planned.

ACTION:

None. This is for information.

JAS:MRM

Yes. H.

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DATE 7/27/84 BY 3042 PUP/PL

65-58236-1

NOT RECORDED  
128 DEC 8 1953

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## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: 11/20/53

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

LVE FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)  
RATSUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESP-RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWP/PP

Rebulet to NY, 6/3/53; NYreps 7/8/53 and 9/22/53 and Philadelphia report dated 9/15/53.

ReNYrep 7/8/53 reported that an anonymous letter dated 2/11/53 at Hammonton, New Jersey, stated that HARRY GOLDBERG, Harraman Road, Hempstead, Long Island, had been a member of the ROSENBERG spy ring. GOLDBERG was also reported to have owned a boat during 1944 and 1945 and made frequent trips to Philadelphia. This letter was signed, "A Friend With Know."

The files of the NYO reflect that GOLDBERG signed a 1939 CPNP and in 1944 was a member of the Olgin Club of the CP, as was his wife. He was also a member of the IWO in 1947 and registered under the banner of the ALP from 1940 through 1946.

The informants of the NYO have no knowledge of GOLDBERG. HARRY GOLD and DAVID and RUTH GREENGLASS, self-admitted members of the ROSENBERG spy ring, also have no knowledge of GOLDBERG.

Inasmuch as there is no information to show that GOLDBERG was a member of an espionage ring, it is requested that the NYO be allowed to interview GOLDBERG to determine if he knew the ROSENBERGS.

JDE:IM

RECORDED-68

INDEXED 68

65-58236-2074  
NOV 24 1953  
ESP. SEC.

December 7, 1953

SAC, New York (65-15348)

RECORDED - 72

Director, FBI (65-58236) 2074

65-103

JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ESPIONAGE - R

C 2092

Reurlet 11-20-53.

Authority to interview Harry Goldberg is granted.  
This interview should be conducted in accordance with  
existing Bureau regulations relating to interviews of  
subjects of security investigations.

APL:blb

NOTE: The Bureau received an anonymous letter dated 2-21-53, alleging Goldberg was link in Communist spy ring of Rosenberg, et al, and that he went underground years ago. NYO investigation has failed to develop information tying Goldberg with espionage or Rosenberg network. NYO has developed that Goldberg signed a 1939 CP nominating petition and that he and his wife were members of the CP in 1944. Inasmuch as no information has been developed that Goldberg is a CP member at present time, it is believed advisable to interview him to bring this matter to a logical conclusion.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 7 - 1953  
COMM - FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/JS

November 16, 1953  
Seattle 88, Washington

89593

J.E. Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

If possible, I would like to acquire the life case and history of the Rosenberg. This would help me a great deal in my studies at school.

Thanking you in advance, I remain sincerely yours,

(Miss) Valerie Rahm  
400 So. 128th St.  
Seattle 88, Washington  
Junior at Highline High School

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DATE 1/29/71 BY 2042 fwh/BJ

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EX-103

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RECORDED - 28  
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EX-100  
65-58236-2075  
November 25, 1953  
Valerie J. Rahm

83592

Miss Valerie Rahm  
400 South 128 Street  
Seattle 88, Washington

Julius Rosenberg

Dear Miss Rahm:

The interest prompting your writing me on November 16, 1953, is appreciated.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI does not have any material available for distribution concerning the topic you mentioned. The thought occurs to me that you may find it convenient to refer to newspapers on file in your local public library which have given considerable coverage to the Rosenberg case in the past.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

MAILED 6  
NOV 27 1953  
COMM - FBI

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DATE 7/29/76 BY 3042/PLD

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
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- Tolson
- Ladd
- Nichols
- Belmont
- Clegg
- Glavin
- Harbo
- Rosen
- Tracy
- Gearty
- Mohr
- Winterrowd
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FBI  
63 DEC 8 1953

DIC:jmd jmd

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: December 1, 1953

FROM : *W.S.* Warren Olney III  
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division

WO:CEM:tm

106-11-15-122

SUBJECT: DAVID GREENGLASS;  
HARRY GOLD  
INFORMATION CONCERNING~~CONFIDENTIAL~~*Julius Rosenberg*

I am transmitting herewith for your information and the completion of your files a copy of the report sent to the Department by Warden G. W. Humphrey of the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, concerning interview had recently with David Greenglass and Harry Gold by representatives of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, of which Senator Joseph McCarthy is Chairman.

Enclosure No. 105843

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DATE 7/29/76 BY 3092 PWT/SP

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 62-98810-288

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

October 31, 1953

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH DAVID GREENGLASS, No. 19352-NE, BY  
INVESTIGATORS FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON IN-  
VESTIGATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

Investigators Roy Cohn, David Schine and Frank Carr  
for the Senate Permanent Sub-Committee and O. John Rogge, coun-  
sel for Greenglass, arrived at the institution at approximately  
one p.m. Thursday, October 29, 1953. Following their admin-  
istration to the institution I discussed with them the arrangements  
for the requested interview with Greenglass. They were agree-  
able to all of the conditions except the allowance of only two  
investigators to be present. After discussing this objection  
with Mr. Bennett over the telephone it was agreed that all  
three of the investigators could be present.

We then retired to the interview room to which Green-  
glass was brought by Lt. John T. Willingham of the institutional  
Custodial Service. The interview was begun at about 1:30 p.m.  
with the following present: Mr. Roy Cohn, Mr. David Schine,  
Mr. Frank Carr, Mr. O. John Rogge, Warden Humphrey, Lt. Will-  
ingham, and David Greenglass.

The interview started by Mr. Rogge explaining to  
Greenglass that he had been in conference with the named in-  
vestigators and had assured them that Greenglass would co-

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DATE 1/10/00 BY 3042 P/L

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operate to the greatest extent of his ability and memory and asked Greenglass whether or not he would confirm that statement. Greenglass stated to the interviewers that he would be willing to answer all of their questions and cooperate in every way possible.

Mr. Cohn then outlined generally the matters in which they were particularly interested at this time, namely, Julius Rosenberg's activities and connections with regard to the gathering of data on the proximity fuse, radar, space stations, mechanisms for the guiding of missiles, and A-Bomb counter measures, for transmittal to the Soviet. To refresh Greenglass' memory, Mr. Cohn allowed him to read certain portions of the record of trial in the Rosenberg case. He then asked Greenglass if he recalled the period of Julius Rosenberg's employment by the Signal Corps at Fort Monmouth. He stated that he did and that it began sometime early in 1941 until Rosenberg's dismissal sometime in 1945, I believe. He traced his activities from the time he became employed by the Signal Corps up to his (Rosenberg's) arrest and trial.

Greenglass was then questioned about the identity of persons with whom he knew Rosenberg was associated and/or friendly, firstly while employed by the Signal Corps. The names of Joe Barr, Vivian Glassman, Mike and Ann Sidorovich, William Pearl and (blank) Sassman were mentioned by the interviewers. Greenglass disclaimed any knowledge that Rosenberg was ever associated or friendly with William Pearl and



(blank) Sassman. He stated that Rosenberg was closely associated with the others in his espionage work. He developed that he learned from Rosenberg that it was thru these people, principally Joe Barr and Vivian Glassman, that the information on the proximity fuse had been gathered and turned over to Soviet Russia. This was sometime in 1945 or 1946 and was the first knowledge he had that Rosenberg was actually engaged in espionage work. Prior to this he thought that Rosenberg's activities centered around the promotion of Communism as an ideology. Greenglass learned from Rosenberg that as inspectors he (Rosenberg) and/or Joe Barr were able to pass the security guards, both going to and coming from work, with a brief case; as such they were also able to reject parts and whole products, thus accumulating proximity fuses and turning them over to the Russians. The same was true of data and parts for the development of the "thinking" devices.

Greenglass also stated there were efforts being made to obtain information on rumored space stations and A-Bomb counter measures. The only thing that Greenglass recalled about the latter was some discussion about a means of creating a pressure wave as a counter measure against A-Bombs.

Questioning then turned to the names and identities of persons with whom Rosenberg was acquainted who may have been working with him in the gathering of secret data and centered principally around classmates of Rosenberg at City College, especially the members of the class with who Rosenberg graduated.

A number of names were read from a list, none of which Greenglass was able to recall by name because, as he stated, they were "long and jaw-breakers". He said that he was young at the time and altho he might not recall a name he might either be able to identify some of these persons if shown a photograph of them or confronted them in person.

He was asked if he knew any of Rosenberg's associates who may have had connection with the Voice of America. Greenglass disclaimed any knowledge of these. He was asked whether he was present at a dinner at a restaurant with the Rosenbergs, Joe Barr, Vivian Glassman and at which some other close associate was present or a "prospect" was present for the purpose of being "looked over"; Greenglass stated he had not been present at any such dinner and on the few occasions he had eaten out with the Rosenbergs there were none of their associates present.

Greenglass talked about the apartments, one time numbering three, that Julius Rosenberg maintained for the purpose of housing and entertaining associates and "prospects". He recalled one time when he was still quite young and just being indoctrinated as a young Communist that Julius Rosenberg took him to Communist Headquarters on May Day and that to the best of his recollection practically the entire class with whom Julius Rosenberg graduated was present to participate in the parade. He also described some of Rosenberg's activities while he was attending College and active in the Young Com-

3

munist League. He stated that Rosenberg spent so much time in proselytizing for this organization that most of his school work was done by his (Greenglass') sister Ethel. He told of Rosenberg discussing an unidentified student who was very persuasive and spent a great deal of time in "selling" Communism and soliciting members in the Young Communist League by "collaring" individuals on the campus, sitting them on benches and haranguing them at great length.

Greenglass stated that he knew Rosenberg had many connections with employees of the Signal Corps and various factories manufacturing components for secret devices who he was apparently not allowed to meet and whose names he never learned or heard mentioned.

In tracing the activities of others with whom Greenglass was familiar the names of Gunner Boye, Sam Novak and Mark Page (Padowski) were mentioned. A Dr. Manitis was also brot into the conversations but Greenglass declared that he was absolutely free of any suspicion and had been very adamant in his refusal to have anything to do with Rosenberg and his machinations. He mentioned a Schultz and a supervisor of a night shift (name unknown) at Los Alamos who were Communists and would probably have cooperated in supplying information to Russian espionage agents but to his knowledge they had no contacts.

He assured the interviewers that Hyman Adler, a close friend of his, would be cooperative in supplying confirmation of such of the Rosenberg connections and contacts hereinbefore men-

5

tioned of which he, Adler, had knowledge. He also stated that Sam Novak would most likely be cooperative in the Committee's investigations. He said that the wife of Professor Kindom was a Communist and might be cooperative and, as an aside, stated that Professor Kindom was "under her thumb".

The interview ended at approximately three p.m. Greenglass is a verbose and rambling talker but I believe that the salient points covered by the interview and most, if not all, of the important names (phonetically spelled) are set forth herein.

Mr. Cohn took the lead in the questioning; Mr. Schine asked very few questions; Mr. Carr asked none but kept some notes consisting in all of not a page and a half of 3x10 ruled paper. The interviewers were courteous to Greenglass thruout and made no attempt to brow-beat or cross-examine him. They would ask a leading question and allow him to talk at random and great length in replying.

Some news photographers met the group at the airport where they took pictures for the press. No pictures were taken at the institution, either in or out. Three newsmen and a radio man talked to the investigators for a short time before the interview, remained in the officers lounge until its conclusion and then again talked to them. The radio man made a tape recording of his interview with them and this was later broadcast from WHLM in Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. Relations with the in-

interviewers and newsmen were cordial thruout. There were no untoward incidents which could reflect unfavorably on the institution, the Prison Service or the Department.

In a discussion with the interviewers before their departure it was apparent that they felt that Greenglass should be brot to New York to appear before the Committee either in a closed or public hearing to repeat and/or elaborate upon the information obtained. In fact I am certain that they are going to recommend this to Senator McCarthy and urge him to issue a subpoena for Greenglass' appearance. From my knowledge of the case I do not think that any information which is not already a matter of record was developed but despite this I do not believe we should oppose Greenglass' appearance as it may create animosities which could result, thru a misunderstanding of our motives, in an unfavorable reaction and publicity. Further, if Greenglass does appear before the Committee there will be pressure to lodge him in the Tombs rather than at Federal Detention Headquarters, using as justification the fact that he will be more readily available from that place of detention than our own. I also know that Greenglass not only favors but will probably specifically request it. There is some indication that he and his attorney, Mr. Rogge, feel that he will be less restricted as to visits and consultations at the Tombs than he would be at Federal Detention Headquarters

under our usual procedures.

/s/ G. W. Humphrey  
G. W. Humphrey  
W A R D E N

Since dictating the above, I have received for service on David Greenglass a subpoena, signed by Senator McCarthy as Chairman, Committee on Investigations of the Committee on Government Operations, on the regular printed form used by Congressional Committees, and headed United States of America, Congress of the United States.

/s/ GWH  
GWH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY  
LEWISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

October 31, 1953

REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH HARRY GOLD, NO. 19312-NE, BY INVESTIGATORS  
FOR THE SENATE PERMANENT SUB-COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS OF THE  
COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS.

After a short intermission following their interview  
with Greenglass, the investigators started their talk with  
Harry Gold, No. 19312-NE, with the same parties present except  
Attorney O. John Rogge.

They advised Gold that they had been requested by  
Senator Jenner to get a statement from him (Gold) relative to  
his knowledge of one Shura Swan (also known as Alexander Swen-  
jonski or Svenchenski) who had been dismissed from the United  
Nations, cleared by the U. N. Internal Security Committee and  
not re-hired by the Secretary-General of the U. N. It appears  
that Shura Swan is making a money claim of considerable pro-  
portions against the United States. Gold stated he would be  
glad to make a statement of his recollections of the man. He  
then dictated a statement, copy of which is attached. When  
he had finished he stated he was sure there was one more  
"occasion" but he could not recall the details. The inter-  
viewers were satisfied with the statement as given so he  
signed it and made oath as to its truth.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 -

ENCLOSURE

65-58236-1

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DATE 7/29/86 BY SP4/2/pts

He was asked if he had knowledge of the espionage activities in connection with the Fort Monmouth affair. He said he had not as he had no connection with or information on the group which was carrying on this work. The interviewers accepted this statement without question and seemed convinced of its truth from information already a matter of record.

The interviewers were allowed to take the statement with them after copies had been made for our files. The total time consumed by this interview did not exceed fifteen to twenty minutes.

The following afternoon, Friday, October 30, 1953, Harry Gold requested to see me. Upon being called for interview he said he now recalled the other "occasion" and would like to make a supplement to his statement of Thursday, October 29, 1953, setting it forth. He was allowed to do so, signed it and took oath to its truth. The original of this supplement was mailed to Mr. Roy Cohn in New York. A copy is attached hereto.

/s/ G. W. Humphrey  
G. W. Humphrey  
WARDEN

Atts.



Statement by Harry Gold

October 29, 1953

Harry Gold being duly sworn states:

I heard of Shura Swan from a man called Abraham Brothman.

Brothman was one of my sources of information for the Soviet Espionage Organization of which I was a courier. I met Brothman in Sept. of 1941. About a half year after that Brothman first mentioned Shura Swan. Brothman said that it was Shura Swan who had introduced him to Soviet Espionage work. At a somewhat later date Brothman complained to me of the base ingratitude of the Soviet Espionage set up--He said that during a slack period, Swan, who was working for Amtorg, had been laid off. On a third occasion Brothman told me that he had met Swan through his wife (Brothman's wife) Naomi.

---

Harry Gold

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1953.

---

G. W. Humphrey.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

65-58236 ✓

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT OF HARRY GOLD MADE ON OCTOBER 29, 1953

Harry Gold, being duly sworn, says:

This is the fourth occasion on which I heard of Shura Swan. Sometime in either 1942 or 1943 Abe Brothman asked me to request of my Soviet Superior that a job be obtained at Amtorg for Shura Swan; this man who was my "boss" at that time I knew only as "Sam" but I have since identified him as Semen Markovich Semenov, an employee of Amtorg and also an espionage agent. I told Sam of Brothman's request--the Russian flew in to a rage and said: "Tell Brothman to keep his nose out of other peoples business! And as for you, you mind yours too! We know all about this Shura Swan".

Thus chastised I was only too happy to let go of the subject. However, in telling Brothman of Sam's refusal, I softened the blow by saying merely that nothing was available at that time--for I had to keep in Abe's good graces so as to continue obtaining information from him.

At the time of asking me to intercede for Shura Swan, Abe told me that while Shura, who was loyal to the Soviet Union, had been laid off at Amtorg, there were others (presumably Americans employed at Amtorg) who secretly ridiculed the U.S.S.R., but who had been retained.

Subscribed and Sworn to before me this thirtieth day of October, 1953, at the U. S. Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania.

WARDEN -- Authorized by the Act of  
February 11, 1938, to administer oaths.

ENCLOSURE

65-58236 ✓

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)  
 Attn: Asst Director A.H. BELMONT  
 FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)  
 SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
 ESPIONAGE-R  
 (Estate of JULIUS and  
 ETHEL ROSENBERG)

DATE: 12/2/53

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Laughlin  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Winterrowd  
 Tele. Room  
 Mr. Holloman  
 Miss Gandy

There is forwarded herewith for the information of the Bureau a copy of a Trust Indenture dated 8/19/53, which has been filed with the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, NYC. This is the Trust Indenture that was prepared by EMANUEL H. BLOCH at the time he opened up the Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund in said bank.

There is further forwarded herewith a copy of the Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of the "Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund", and a copy of the agreement between the Trustees to accept the obligations, etc., of the Trust.

As the Bureau has been previously informed, the records of the Surrogates Court of N.Y. County reflect that no application for letters of administration or letters testamentary on the estate of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG have been filed. Further, the Clerk of the Guardians Department of the Surrogates Court advised that no applications for the appointment of a legal guardian have been made to the Surrogate.

The Bureau is further informed that EMANUEL H. BLOCH is traveling throughout the country in an effort to raise the sum of \$75,000.00 for the goal of the Trust Fund.

The following observation is made to the Bureau:

From conversations had with the Clerk of the Surrogates Court, there appears to be at this time no jurisdiction in any

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DATE 1/29/16 BY 3042LW/PPH

Eacs. 3

Send substance to A.G.

et to A.G.

2-8-53  
HET

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RECORDED  
INDEXED - 28

65-58236-2076

Letter to Director  
NY 65-15348

Court over the activities of BLOCH in his operation of the Trust Fund. Since the ROSENBERG children are now residing in New Jersey, there appears to be no basis for the Welfare Department of the City of New York to acquire jurisdiction over them. Further, the Surrogate of New York County will not have jurisdiction over the ROSENBERG estates or the ROSENBERG children until such time as an application is made for the same to the Surrogates Court.

The Bureau's attention is directed to the fact that in past conversations had with Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS, it was determined that neither she nor any member of her family has the financial means to raise the ROSENBERG children.

It is noted that for a short period of time after the arrest of ETHEL, the children lived with Mrs. GREENGLASS.

It is believed that if any application was made by Mrs. GREENGLASS, at this time, for letters of guardianship of the ROSENBERG children, that the current efforts to raise a fund of \$75,000.00 for the support and education of the children would cease abruptly. However, when the present drive to collect the sum of \$75,000.00 has reached its goal or nearly so, it then would be practical for Mrs. TESSIE GREENGLASS to apply in the Surrogates Court for letters of administration on the estate of her daughter ETHEL, and, at the same time, for appointment as guardian of the ROSENBERG children.

It is noted that the law of New York vests the right to the appointment of a guardian in the blood relations of children.

Thus, if Mrs. GREENGLASS was appointed administratrix of the estate of ETHEL and the guardian of the children, EMANUEL H. BLOCH and the ROSENBERG Committees and all others could be required to account in the Surrogates Court for all funds in their possessions rightly belonging to the estate of ETHEL ROSENBERG or to MICHAEL and ROBERT ROSENBERG.

The foregoing submitted for the Bureau's information.

**RESOLUTIONS OF**

**~~XUNING INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION~~**

Board of Trustees of  
"The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund"

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 hup/ll

**THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK**  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

# UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATION ACCOUNT

Chairman

We, Malcolm Sharp, as ~~President~~,  
and Emanuel H. Bloch as Secretary of  
The Board of Trustees of "The Rosenberg Children's Fund", an unincorporated  
association, hereby certify to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York that a meeting of the  
Entire Board of Trustees of said association

was duly called and held at its office in the City of New York and State of New York  
on the 3rd day of October 19 53, that at said meeting a quorum was present  
and voting throughout, and that the following resolutions on motion duly made and seconded were unanimously  
adopted and are now in full force and effect:

Board of Trustees

Board of Trustees

"RESOLVED, that The Chase National Bank of the City of New York (hereinafter referred to as the Bank)  
be and hereby is designated as a depository of this ~~association~~ and that the officers and agents of this ~~association~~ be  
and hereby are, and each of them hereby is, authorized to deposit any of the funds of this ~~association~~ in said Bank  
either at its head office or at any of its branches.

Board of Trustees

RESOLVED, that, until the further order of this Board of Trustees, any funds of this ~~association~~ Board  
of Trustees ~~may~~ deposited in said Bank be subject to withdrawal or charge at any time and from time to time upon checks,  
notes, drafts, bills of exchange, acceptances, undertakings, or other instruments or orders for the payment of money  
when made, signed, drawn, accepted or endorsed on behalf of this ~~association~~, by two of the following.

NAME

Board of Trustees  
(INSERT "ONE" OR "TWO")  
TITLE

(Typed) Emanuel H. Bloch (Secretary) and anyone of the following co-trustees

Shirley Graham  
Yuri Suhl  
James Aronson  
Malcolm Sharp, - (Chairman)

RESOLVED, that the Bank is hereby authorized to pay any such instrument or make any such charge and also  
to receive the same from the payee or any other holder without inquiry as to the circumstances of issue or the disposi-  
tion of the proceeds even if drawn to the individual order of any signing person, or payable to said Bank or others for  
his account, or tendered in payment of his individual obligation, and whether drawn against an account in the name of  
this association or in the name of any officer or agent of this ~~association~~ such.

RESOLVED, that the following persons:

Board of Trustees

NAME

TITLE

(Typed) Emanuel H. Bloch (Secretary) and anyone of the following co-trustees

Shirley Graham  
Yuri Suhl  
James Aronson  
Malcolm Sharp, - (Chairman)

or ~~any~~ 2 of them, as herein provided, are hereby authorized on behalf of this ~~association~~ Board of Trustees:  
(INSERT "ONE" OR "TWO") Board of Trustees

1. To borrow money and to obtain credit for this ~~association~~ from the Bank on any terms and to make  
and deliver notes, drafts, acceptances, instruments of guaranty, agreements and any other obligations of this ~~association~~ Board  
of Trustees therefor in form satisfactory to the Bank.

2. To pledge or assign and deliver, as security for money borrowed or credit obtained, stocks, bonds, bills  
receivable, accounts, mortgages, merchandise, bills-of-lading, warehouse receipts, insurance policies, certificates, and  
any other property held by or belonging to this ~~association~~ with full authority to endorse, assign or guarantee the  
same in the name of this ~~association~~ Board of Trustees

Board of Trustees.

DEPOSITS AND  
WITHDRAWALS

CASH, CREDITS  
AND SECURITY  
of Trustees

Board of Trustees

3. To discount any bills receivable or any paper held by this ~~association~~ with full authority to endorse the same in the name of this ~~association~~ Board of Trustees.

4. To withdraw from the Bank and give receipt for, or to authorize the Bank to deliver to bearer or to one or more designated persons, all or any documents and securities or other property held by it, whether held as collateral security or for safekeeping or for any other purpose.

5. To authorize and request the Bank to purchase or sell for account of the association stocks, bonds and other securities, and

6. To execute and deliver all instruments required by the Bank in connection with any of the foregoing matters and affix thereto the seal of this ~~association~~ Board of Trustees.

RESOLVED, that the Secretary or any other officer of this association be, and hereby is, authorized to certify to the Bank the names of the present officers of this association and other persons authorized to sign for it and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures, and in case of any change of any holder of any such office or holders of any such offices, the fact of such change and the names of any new officers and the offices respectively held by them, together with specimens of their signatures; and the Bank be, and hereby is, authorized to honor any instrument signed by any new officer or officers in respect of whom it has received any such certificate or certificates with the same force and effect as if said officer or said officers were named in the foregoing resolutions in the place of any person or persons with the same title or titles.

Board of Trustees

RESOLVED, that the Bank be promptly notified in writing by the Secretary or any officer of this ~~association~~ of any change in these resolutions, such notice to be given to each Office of the Bank in which any account of this Board of Trustees ~~association~~ may be maintained, and that until it has actually received such notice in writing it is authorized to act in pursuance of these resolutions, and that until it has actually so received such notice it shall be indemnified and saved harmless from any loss suffered or liability incurred by it in continuing to act in pursuance of these resolutions, even though these resolutions may have been changed."

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that there is no provision in the Charter or By-Laws of the said association limiting the power of the Board of Trustees to pass the foregoing resolutions, and that the same are in conformity with the provisions of said Charter and By-Laws.

WE FURTHER CERTIFY that the present officers of said ~~association~~ Board of Trustees and the offices respectively held by them are as follows:

NAME

TITLE

(Handwritten) Malcolm Sharp  
" Emanuel H. Bloch

Chairman  
Secretary

We further certify that the following persons constitute the entire Board of Trustees of the "Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" in accordance with the terms and provisions of a certain Indenture of Trust, dated August 19, 1953 signed by Emanuel H. Bloch, one of the Trustees herein, a copy of which has heretofore been duly filed with the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

Emanuel H. Bloch }  
Shirley Graham }  
Yuri Suhl } Typed  
James Aronson }  
Malcolm Sharp }

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands as ~~President~~ Chairman and Secretary respectively of said ~~association~~ Board of Trustees this 3rd day of October 19 53

hand- and the remaining and other trustees have done likewise.  
written)

(Signed) Shirley Graham  
James Aronson  
" ~~Yuri~~ Yuri Suhl

(Signed) Malcolm Sharp

~~Chairman~~  
Chairman

(Signed) Emanuel H. Bloch

~~SECRETARY~~  
SECRETARY

We hereby agree to act as Trustees under a trust indenture dated August 19, 1953, establishing a Trust Fund for Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, said Trust Fund being known as "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund"; and we also agree to accept the obligations of the Trust in accordance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid trust agreement and otherwise to discharge our services as Trustees faithfully.

Dated: October 3, 1953

(Printed in ink)

Shirley Graham  
Yuri Suhl  
James Aronson  
Malcolm Sharp

State of New York )  
County of New York ) SS:

On the 3rd day of October, 1953, before me personally came Shirley Graham, Yuri Suhl, James Aronson and Malcolm Sharp, to me known to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and duly acknowledged that they executed the same.

Gloria Agrin

Notary Public - State  
of New York  
Comm. exp. March 30, 1953

.....  
I hereby certify that the above acceptance of trust instrument is a true and accurate copy of the original now on file in the records of the "Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund".

Oct. 5-'53

(Signed)

Emanuel Bloch  
Secretary-Board of Trustees



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DATE 1/29/86 BY SP/2/1/86

This Indenture and Declaration of Trust, made this 19th day of August, 1953, by Emanuel H. Bloch, with his office at 401 Broadway, New York City, New York, (hereinafter called "Trustee")

WITNESSETH:

Whereas, Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, his wife, prematurely died in the State of New York, on or about June 19, 1953, and

Whereas, the said Julius Rosenberg and Ethel Rosenberg, left surviving them two sons, Michael Allen Rosenberg and Robert Harry Rosenberg, infants, aged ten and six years, respectively, (hereinafter called "Survivors") and

Whereas, many persons, in the United States and throughout the world cherish the names and memories of the deceased parents of said Survivors, and are concerned with the Survivors economic welfare and security of which they have been deprived by reason of the said death of their parents, and

Whereas, these persons (hereinafter called "Donors") have contributed sums of monies for the establishment of a Fund for the purposes of securing to the Survivors sufficient property for their maintenance, support, education and upbringing, and

Whereas, these sums of monies have been transmitted and transferred to the Trustee, in an individual as well as trust capacity and status, the receipt whereof in the forms received, the Trustee has acknowledged and does hereby acknowledge, and

Whereas, it is reasonably anticipated that other persons, motivated by the same considerations as the Donors, will become Donors, by contributing, from time to time, sums of monies to the said Fund for the purposes above set forth, and

Whereas, the Trustee, in recognition of the needs of the Survivors and the sentiments of the Donors and future Donors, desires to establish and promote a fund for the said Survivors, and each of them, to effectuate the said purposes for which the Donors have contributed and other future donors may contribute sums of monies and other property to the Survivors,

(c) When, as and if a Board of Trustees is set up, as provided herein, the said Trustees shall constitute the Trustees hereunder and shall have the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities and obligations possessed or imposed upon the Trustee herein with the same force and effect as though these other and additional trustees made and executed this original Indenture and Declaration of Trust. Whenever the word "Trustee" is used herein, it shall mean each and every other Trustee who becomes a member of the Board of Trustees, as provided in this paragraph.

(d) The decision of a majority of the Board of Trustees shall control and be final and conclusive in the same manner and with the same force and effect as provided for in paragraph 4 (h) above.

(e) The failure or refusal of any Trustee to participate in or vote upon any matter shall not in any wise impair the rights or powers of the Trustees to make any decision or take any action with respect to this Trust.

(f) No Trustee shall be responsible for the acts or doings of any of his co-trustees, and no Trustee shall be liable for his own acts or doing in good faith and without fraud, will, fault or neglect.

(g) In the event of a vacancy on the Board of Trustees, as a result of death, resignation, illness or any other cause, the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining Trustees; no Trustee shall have the power to name his own successor, but successor-Trustees shall be selected by the majority of the remaining Trustees.

6. ACCEPTANCE OF TRUST. The Trustee, by joining in the execution of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust, signifies his acceptance of this trust.

7. INTERPRETATION OF INDENTURE AND  
DECLARATION OF TRUST.

The meaning and interpretation or construction of this Indenture and Declaration of Trust and the rights,

privileges, powers, immunities, duties, obligations, and responsibilities of the persons named therein shall be applied and construed according to the laws of the State of New York.

In Witness Whereof, the undersigned Trustee has hereunto set his hand and seal the year and day first above written.

(Printed in ink) EMANUEL H. BLOCH (L.S)  
Emanuel H. Bloch

State of New York }  
County of New York } SS:

On the 19th day of August, 1953, before me personally ~~the~~ EMANUEL H. BLOCH, to me known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged that he executed the same.

(Printed in ink) Gloria Agrin

Notary Public of the State  
of N.Y. Comm. expires  
March 30, 1954

(Handwritten) The above trust agreement is a true copy  
of the original.

(Signed) Emanuel H. Bloch  
(Not legible)

NY City, N.Y.  
Sept. 15-53 (written)

(h) The judgement of the Trustee and the discretion granted to him under this Trust shall be final and conclusive as to any acts done or performed by him hereunder and shall be binding upon the Survivors, and each of them, and any person beneficially interested in this Trust Fund.

(i) The Trustee shall receive no compensation for his services but may charge to the Trust Fund as costs of administration, only actual disbursements in the maintenance and enlargement of the Trust Fund.

(j) The Trustee shall not be required to make any bond.

(k) The Trustee shall make an annual report at the end of each calendar year to the Survivors, and each of them, and/or to any person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them, as to the status of the Fund and the amount disbursed during said calendar year and since the establishment of this Fund. The "any person" referred to herein shall mean, as far as can be practically applied, the foster parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or the guardian of the Survivors, and/or each of them, or an adopted parent or parents of the Survivors, and/or each of them.

(l) The Trustee, in addition to the powers herein expressly or impliedly granted, shall have all the power and authority by statute or otherwise lawfully given to trustees for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Trust Fund. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Trustee shall have the following powers:

I. To sell any securities and property at any time a part of the Trust Fund.

II. To register any shares of stocks or bonds or other securities or make deposits in the name of the Trust Fund or the Trustee herein.

III. To employ such agents as he may find necessary and advisable, and he shall incur no liability for the acts or defaults of his agents, if the same were selected with due care.

IV. To pay such actual costs and expenses, including the compensation of any agent, including but not limited to an accountant, as he may find it necessary and advisable to employ in the administration of this Trust.

V. To expend sums of money for the purposes of promoting, accepting and receiving funds for addition to and accumulation of the corpus of this Trust, including but not limited to travel and incidental expenses thereto to places and events that can reasonably be expected to provide additional contributions from Donors or future Donors because of the presence of the Trustee.

VI. To institute such suits and proceedings at law or in equity or to defend any such suit or proceeding as may, in the sole and unrestricted judgement of the Trustee, be advisable.

VII. At the time of the termination of the Trust the Trustee shall make a final accounting or report to the Survivors, and, and each of them, or to any person then beneficially interested in this Trust, as to the status of the Fund, the amount disbursed since the establishment of the Trust, and the final sums transferred to the distributee or distributees and the manner of such transfer. Upon the rendition of this final report the Trustee shall be discharged of any and all obligations hereunder except for fraud or willful neglect.

#### 5. CO-TRUSTEES.

(a) In addition to the powers herein granted, the Trustee is and shall be empowered to designate other trustees to administer the Trust Fund herein established as provided in this instrument. The number of trustees to be so designated shall not exceed four (4) so that there shall not be more than a Board of Trustees of five (5) persons.

(b) Upon a co-trustee being designated as provided in (a) above, and the said person approving in writing his signification of willingness to act as trustee, the said person shall be and become a trustee hereunder.

Now, Therefore, in consideration of the premises, and acknowledgment by the Trustee that there has been assigned, transferred, conveyed, and set over to him and that he has received certain sums of monies from Donors, evidenced by cash, money orders, checks, and other evidences of indebtedness,

To Have and To Hold all and singular the above-granted and described personal property unto the Trustee, his co-trustees (as hereinafter described) and his or their successors, in trust, nevertheless, for and upon the aforesaid uses and purposes, and the Trustee hereby establishes a Trust Fund for the following uses and purposes and subject to the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth.

1. NAME OF FUND. This declaration and the Trust hereby created shall be known as "The Rosenberg Childrens' Trust Fund."

2. NATURE AND CHARACTER OF TRUST.

(a) The trustee shall receive, hold, manage, sell, invest and reinvest the said property and every part thereof, in the manner hereinafter specified, and to collect, recover and receive the rents, issues, profits, dividends, interest and income thereof (hereinafter called "Income"), and after deducting the proper and necessary expenses, incurred or disbursed in connection with the administration of the said Trust Fund, as hereinafter delineated, to pay over certain sums unto the said Survivors, and each of them, in the manner hereinafter set forth, until the younger of the Survivors shall have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years; thereupon and thereafter, this Trust shall terminate, and the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with any interest or any other accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and distributed to the Survivors in equal shares; provided, however, that if, prior to the time the younger of the said Survivors would reach the age of twenty-five (25) years, either of the Survivors shall have died, the entire corpus of the Trust, together with the interest and the accruals thereon and therefrom, shall be paid over and disbursed to the remaining Survivor at and as of the date the younger Survivor would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years.

(b) In the event that neither of the Survivors shall be alive at the time the younger of the Survivors would have reached the age of twenty-five (25) years, then this Trust shall terminate at and as of the date of the death of the last survivor, and the Trustee shall pay over and disburse to a college or university, authorized and empowered to confer a recognized degree in Engineering, the corpus of the Trust Fund then remaining, together with the interest and any accruals thereon and therefrom, for the purpose of creating a scholarship fund for needy and deserving students to enable them to further education in the field of Engineering, upon condition, however, that the college or university so designated by the Trustee, accepts, receives, establishes and continues the said Fund for these purposes under the name of "Julius and Ethel Rosenberg Memorial Scholarship Fund".

### 3. ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO TRUST.

All monies, bonds, notes, securities, and any other property, real personal or mixed, which shall become a part of this Trust Fund hereafter, and cause an accretion thereof by its addition thereto as a result of contributions by Donors or future Donors, shall be received by the Trustees and held, managed, etc., by him in the same manner and subject to the same rights, privileges, powers, immunities, duties, responsibilities, and obligations, as specified with respect to the property forming this original Trust Fund, as set forth hereinabove and hereinafter in this instrument of Trust.

### 4. POWERS OF TRUSTEE.

(a) The Trustee, in investing the corpus of the Trust, shall not be restricted to, or inhibited by, the usual and customary so-called "legal investments" for trustees, as required by the relevant provisions of the laws of the State of New York, in such cases made and provided, but the Trustee is at liberty and possesses the power to make other and different investments, which in his judgment seem proper and suitable; and for any depreciation in the value of any investments, the said Trustee shall not be held accountable or liable, and the losses, if any, shall fall solely upon the Survivors, and each of them, or those that, upon the happening of the contingencies herein provided, may have a beneficial interest in this Trust; and, if the Trustee

herein, in making said investments shall pay more than the par value for any investments, he shall not be obliged or obligated to establish a sinking fund out of the income of such investments for the repayment of the principal sum of the amount so paid over and above par, but the entire income of said securities shall be paid and disbursed as provided herein.

(b) In case of bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness, secured or unsecured by collateral, taken or purchased for the Trust Fund at a premium, the Trustee shall not be required to set aside any part of the income thereof as a sinking fund to retire or absorb such premium.

(c) The Trustee is authorized and empowered to vote in person or by proxy upon all stocks or other securities held by him, to exchange the securities of any corporation for other securities issued by the same, or by any other corporation, at such times and upon such terms and conditions as the Trustee shall deem proper; to consent to the reorganization, consolidation or merger of any corporation, or to the sale or lease of its property, or any portion thereof, to any person or corporation, or to the lease by any person or corporation of his or its property or any portion thereof, to such corporation, and upon such reorganization, consolidation, merger, sale or lease, to exchange the securities held by it for the securities issued in connection therewith; to pay all assessments, subscriptions and other sums of money as the Trustee may deem expedient for the protection of its interests as holder of any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any corporation, and to exercise any option contained in any stocks, bonds, or other securities, for the conversion of the same into other securities, or take advantage of any rights to subscribe for additional stocks, bonds or other securities, and to make any and all necessary payments therefor, and generally to exercise in respect of all stocks, bonds or other investments, held by the Trustee hereunder, all rights, powers and privileges as are or may be lawfully exercised by any person owning similar property in his own right, provided, however, that the Trustee shall not be required to make any of the payments herein provided except for the principal of the Trust Fund, or from funds furnished for that purpose by the Donors.



(d) Subject to the other powers and discretion granted to the trustee, as herein set forth, and the amounts available in the Trust Fund, the Trust shall pay out in weekly or monthly installments to and for the benefit of the above named Survivors, namely: MICHAEL ALLEN ROSENBERG and ROBERT HARRY ROSENBERG, cash amounts which will provide for the Survivors, and each of them, in such manner as may be determined to be adequate and proper, in the sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion of the Trustee. The Trustee, to meet and make these payments, is and shall be empowered to invade the corpus of the Trust Fund, anything to the contrary contained herein notwithstanding.

(e) The Trustee shall have the sole and unrestricted power and discretion to consider any and all factors in determining the amount of the payments, the frequency thereof, the recipients of said payments on behalf of the said Survivors, and each of them, and, without limitation to the factors hereinafter set forth, the Trustee may take into account any other income of the property received or owned by any of the Survivors herein named, and each of them, the various and comparative needs of the Survivors at various and different periods, the total amount in the fund, and any other factor, in addition to those enumerated above, as shall be considered relevant.

(f) The Trustee shall make payments to each or both of the Survivors herein or to any other person on behalf of the Survivors, and each of them.

(g) Whenever the time arrives when the Trust shall terminate, upon the happening of the contingency or contingencies above provided for, the Trustee shall have a reasonable time to liquidate the Trust Fund and reduce the same to cash, after deducting all necessary and proper expenses, incurred or disbursed, including but not limited to taxes to any Governmental Agency or authority; or if the Trustee, in his sole and unrestricted judgement and discretion determines, he may terminate the Trust and pay over and disburse to the Survivors, and each of them, or to any one beneficially interested at the time, the property which he holds in trust under this Trust Fund whether the same be in the form of personal property (securities, etc.) real property or mixed property, either in kind or part cash and part kind.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 4, 1953

65-58236-2076  
Director, FBI

RECORDED - 28  
65-58236-2076

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R  
FBI file 65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/29/86 BY 3042 hldg

THE ESTATE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG

In connection with the captioned matter I thought you would be interested in the enclosed Photostat of a copy of a Trust Indenture dated August 19, 1953, which has been filed with the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, New York City. This is the Trust Indenture which was prepared by Emanuel H. Bloch at the time he opened the account entitled "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" at the above-mentioned bank.

I am also enclosing one Photostat each of a copy of the Resolutions of the Board of Trustees of "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" and of the agreement between the trustees to accept the obligations of the trust both dated October 3, 1953.

With regard to application for letters of administration or letters testamentary on the estate of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and application for the appointment of a legal guardian for the Rosenberg children, the records of the Surrogates Court, New York City, reflect that no such applications have been made.

According to information orally received from the Clerk of the Surrogates Court, New York City, there appears to be at this time no jurisdiction in any court over the activities of Bloch in connection with the operation of "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund."

Since the Rosenberg children are now residing in New Jersey there appears to be no basis for the Welfare Department of the City of New York to acquire jurisdiction over them. Further, the Surrogate of New York County will not have jurisdiction over the Rosenberg estate or the Rosenberg children until such time as an application for the same is made to the Surrogates Court.

NOTE ON YELLOW: (See page 3)  
2cc -- New York (See note page 2)

Bufile 100-387835 (National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee)

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mims \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 14 1953

V. F. T. 12/15/53  
FBI  
R

In the past, during interviews by our New York Office with Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of Ethel Rosenberg, it was determined that neither she nor any members of her family have the financial means to raise the Rosenberg children. It is believed if any application was made by Mrs. Greenglass at this time for letters of guardianship of the Rosenberg children that the current efforts to raise a fund of \$75,000 for the support and education of the Rosenberg children would abruptly cease. However, when the present drive to collect the sum of \$75,000 has reached its goal or nearly so it would then be practical for Mrs. Greenglass to apply in the Surrogates Court for letters of administration on the estate of her daughter Ethel and at the same time for appointment as guardian of the Rosenberg children. It is noted the law of the State of New York vests the right to the appointment of a guardian in the blood relations of the children. Thus, if Mrs. Greenglass were to be appointed administratrix of the estate of Ethel Rosenberg and guardian of the children, Emanuel H. Bloch and the Rosenberg Committees and all others could be required to account in the Surrogates Court for all funds in their possession rightly belonging to the estate of Ethel Rosenberg or to the Rosenberg children.

Our New York Office has been instructed to furnish the above data to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

Enclosure

2cc - Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III  
Criminal Division (w/enclosure)

Attention SAC, New York:

Reurlet December 2, 1953.

In the event you have not already done so, you should immediately furnish the above data to J. Edward Lombard, U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York.

## NOTE ON YELLOW:

By letter dated October 1, 1953, Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, requested the Bureau to assist U. S. Attorney Lombard, New York City, regarding this matter. By letter dated October 5, 1953, the Bureau advised Mr. Metzner that we would render any assistance that Mr. Lombard may request with regard to this matter.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

**SECRET**

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W.1, England

Date: December 8, 1953

To: Director, FBI

(65-58236)

From: *Joe*

Legal Attache, London (65-0-681)

Subject:

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Rebulet 7-15-53, instructing this office

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] b1

[REDACTED] (S)

10-24-86  
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PAT/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

JAC:AB  
-P\*-

CC Paris (65-126) sent direct

WAB 10/5/75  
Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Confidential 1/2  
Date of declassification

RECORDED-30  
INDEXED-30  
DEC 16 1953  
65-58236-2077  
ESP [signature]

85-58236

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~ AIR COURIER

10-24-86

Date: December 18, 1953

To: Legal Attache  
London, England

CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CLS  
DECLASSIFY ON: UADR

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet dated July 15, 1953.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE  
APL:am am

RECORDED-33

65-58236-2078

cc - 65-59453

cc - 65-59242

cc - Foreign Service Desk

Classified 1235  
Exempt from 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
W. J. \_\_\_\_\_

LEGAT  
16 DEC 18  
COMM - FBI

~~SECRET~~

DEC 24 1953

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-59453  
65-59242



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

~~SECRET~~

Date: December 18, 1953  
To: Director, FBI (65-58238)  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R  
ReBulet July 15, 1953.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] b1

For information as to the more recent tactics of the Communist Party in France in connection with this case, the Bureau's attention is invited to Paris letter dated December 14, 1953 and entitled "Committee Against McCarthyism; Internal Security - R & FR".

The French Communist newspaper "L'Humanite Dimanche" dated December 13, 1953, contained a notice on page 2 advising that the Comite Francais pour la rehabilitation des ROSENBERG is located at 10 rue de Chateaudun, Paris. This address is located in the immediate vicinity of the headquarters of the Communist Party of France. The item stated that a pamphlet "Les Amants de la Liberte (The Lovers of Liberty)" characterized as a brochure explains the ROSENBERG case and gives all information concerning the struggle for a review of the trial and concerns the helping of the ROSENBERG children, could be obtained by writing to the Committee.

10:24  
CLASSIFIED BY: 3042/PWT/CJS  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

HPW:AM

RECORDED - 68  
INDEXED - 68

65-58236-2079

Classified by 2655  
Exempt from automatic  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

100-405975

RECORDED - 9

65-58236-2079

721-73 Date: January 15, 1954

To: Legal Attache  
Paris, France

From: Director, FBI

Subject: [REDACTED]  
INTERNAL SECURITY - FR

~~SECRET~~ - AIR COURIER

CLASSIFIED BY  
DECLASSIFY ON:

3042/PWT/CIS  
QAS  
10-29-86

Reurlet 12-16-53, captioned "Julius Rosenberg, Et Al.  
Espionage - R," [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

cc - Foreign Service Desk

APL:rmc

JAN 29 1954

LEGAT  
16 JAN  
COMM-FBI

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Reference  
Army  
100-405975-174  
b1  
b7D  
b7D



SAC, New York (65-15348)

December 29, 1953

Director, FBI (65-58236)

89500

**JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL**  
**ESPIONAGE - R**

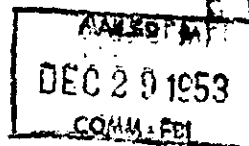
You are aware that at a public hearing of the McCarthy Committee held in New York City on 11-24-53, an affidavit submitted by David Greenglass to the Committee was read into the record. According to this affidavit, Rosenberg had advised Greenglass that the Russians were very weak in electronic and radio tubes and that Rosenberg gave all tube manuals he could get his hands on to the Russians, some of which were classified "top secret." The affidavit also stated that in 1947 Rosenberg told Greenglass he had received information about a thinking machine or brain mechanism from an unidentified friend. This machine was described as sending out interceptor guided missiles to knock out enemy guided missiles detected by our radar.

Efforts are being made by the Bureau through G-2 to determine, if feasible, the tube manuals Rosenberg might have had access to during his Signal Corps employment and the security significance of such manuals.

Concerning the thinking machine, the Bureau has determined through the Guided Missile Committee of Research Development of the Department of Defense that there are a number of projects which deal with anti-missile missiles and various homing devices which were either under study or actually in some stage of production in 1946. This Committee has compiled a list of projects handled by the three services which may have reference to the thinking machine mentioned by Rosenberg. There are attached Photostats of this list which reflect the name and address of the contractor, the contract number, the project, and personnel who were in charge of the respective projects.

The Committee is of the opinion that the most logical project to which Rosenberg might have referred is either the Project Wizard at the University of Michigan or the Project Thumper at the General Electric Company.

Attachment  
cc L - Albany  
cc 65-59028  
APL:610



RECORDED - 65-58236-2080  
JAN 4 1954

RECEIVED - FBI

WAB:APC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY SP4/BJK

59028

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Schenectady, New York. Project Wizard was and still is an Air Force project dealing with the counteraction of ballistic missiles, i.e., anti-missile missiles. This Project was actually geared to produce hardware in 1946, but the Project has been retarded and has only been in a study stage during the last four years. The actual plant in which this work is being done in connection with the University of Michigan Project is at Willow Run, Michigan. Project Thumper, a contract let to General Electric, also dealt with anti-missile missiles and involved a proposed computer devised to smooth out radar data, compute relative location of target, measure proposed collision course and determine the time of detonation.

It will be recalled that Morton Sobell was employed at General Electric, Schenectady, from June, 1942 to June, 1947. It is possible that Sobell was Rosenberg's source for obtaining information on the so-called thinking mechanism. In view of this possibility, it is requested that the Albany Office institute immediate inquiry at General Electric, Schenectady, to determine if Sobell might have had access either directly or indirectly to the Project Thumper. If not, the identity of those employees at General Electric who had access to the Project should be obtained and appropriate investigation should be instituted to determine if any of them knew Sobell or Rosenberg.

It is desired that investigation in this matter be limited to the Project Thumper and General Electric, Schenectady, at this time in view of Sobell's employment there and information previously furnished by Greenglass to the Bureau in 1950 that Rosenberg claimed to have had an espionage contact at General Electric, Schenectady.

This matter should be given prompt and continuous attention and the Bureau should be immediately advised of any important developments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

FBI CINCINNATI

12-31-53

RCD:CYM

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL, ESPIONAGE - R. MRS. WINI BUCK, 611 VINE STREET, ELMWOOD, CINCINNATI, OHIO, ADVISED 12-30-53 THAT SHE HAD MET ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO MRS. TYREE GIBSON AND HER HUSBAND, RAYMOND GIBSON, WHO WERE THEN SELLING WHITE CROSS HOSPITALIZATION INSURANCE. GIBSONS STILL RESIDE CINCINNATI NEAR THE BETHESDA HOSPITAL, EXACT ADDRESS UNKNOWN, AND ARE PRESENTLY ENGAGED IN SELLING ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES. THE GIBSONS HAVE VISITED HOME OF MRS. BUCK ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND SEVERAL TIMES MRS. TYREE GIBSON HAS TOLD MRS. BUCK THAT IN EARLY 1940's SHE WAS SECRETARY TO JULIUS ROSENBERG AND THAT SHE IS GLAD SHE GOT OUT. MRS. BUCK DOES NOT KNOW TYREE GIBSON'S MAIDEN NAME BUT DESCRIBED HER AS AGE 33, 5' 9", 135 LBS., DARK COMPLEXION, BLACK HAIR. MRS. BUCK BELIEVES TYREE GIBSON IS A CHEROKEE INDIAN. THIS OFFICE HAS NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAYMOND OR TYREE GIBSON. NEW YORK REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF TYREE GIBSON'S STATEMENT HAS ANY BASIS IN FACT AND IF IT IS DESIRED THAT TYREE GIBSON BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED IN ROSENBERG CASE.

FOSTER

CC: 2- NEW YORK (65-15348)

CIN. 66-1726

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 2042LUT/BS

Mr. Belmont

RECORDED 68  
Airtel

65-58236-2081  
JAN 4 1954

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

AIR-TEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NEW YORK 1/5/54

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU  
CINCINNATI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL; ESP-R. RE CINCINNATI AIR-TEL, 12/31/53.  
NY HAS NO INFORMATION IDENTIFIABLE WITH RAYMOND OR TYREE GIBSON.  
IT IS NOTED THAT JULIUS ROSENBERG WAS EMPLOYED BY THE SIGNAL  
CORPS FROM 1940 TO 1945. IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT MADE BY  
MRS. GIBSON TO THE EFFECT THAT SHE WAS SECRETARY TO JULIUS ROSEN-  
BERG AND THAT SHE WAS GLAD THAT SHE GOT OUT, -IT IS REQUESTED  
THAT CINCINNATI INTERVIEW RAYMOND AND TYREE GIBSON AS SOON AS  
POSSIBLE IN THIS REGARD.

BOARDMAN

- ③ BUREAU (65-58236) (REGULAR)  
2- CINCINNATI (66-1726) (REGISTERED MAIL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3048 PWT/gjs

EX-125

RECORDED - 71

JAN 6 1954

JAH:PMB (#6)

65-15348

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

60 JAN 11 1954 Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Belmont

JANUARY 6, 1954

SAC, CINCINNATI (65-1726)  
NEW YORK (65-15348)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. RE YOUR AIR-TEL 12-31-53, RELATIVE TO STATEMENTS BY MRS. TYREE GIBSON THAT SHE WAS SECRETARY TO ROSENBERG IN THE EARLY 1940'S. BUFILES REFLECT NO IDENTIFIABLE INFORMATION ON MRS. GIBSON. YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY DEVELOP INFORMATION CONCERNING THE COMPLETE BACKGROUND AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES OF MRS. GIBSON AND HER HUSBAND INCLUDING HER PRESENT AND PAST EMPLOYMENTS AS POSSIBILITY EXISTS SHE MIGHT HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED BY U.S. SIGNAL CORPS WHILE ROSENBERG WORKED THERE. WHEN BACKGROUND AND CURRENT ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN ASCERTAINED, YOU SHOULD SUBMIT TO THE BUREAU RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING INTERVIEWS OF BOTH MR. AND MRS. GIBSON. THIS SHOULD BE HANDLED PROMPTLY.

HOOVER

65-58236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 LWT/BJ

JPL:blbell

RECORDED-116

JAN 7 1954  
130

EX-115

COMM - FBI

JAN - 6 1954

MAILED 19

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

60 JAN 11 1954

## OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM: *[Signature]* SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, was  
ESPIONAGE

Date 12/11/53

RebuAirtel dated 10/26/53, in case entitled "HARRY DEXTER WHITE, ESPIONAGE-R".

Referenced Air-tel instructed that ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S book "Out of Bondage" be reviewed to insure there is no other information (contained in the book) which expands upon or differs with data she has furnished the Bureau, and that all pertinent data in the book is channelized to appropriate individual files.

Information appearing in the book concerning the above individual on pages 188 (Referred to as "JULIUS") is, in substance, the same as that appearing in ELIZABETH BENTLEY'S signed statement dated November 30, 1945, (65-14603 serial 264).

1-65-14603-N.Y.  
1-Bufile 134-435  
1-134-182 - N.Y.

#246,845  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2-4-86 BY SP7 mac/pte

RECORDED - 11

65-58236-2084  
20 DEC 15 1953

LOG:RRR

73 JAN 13 1954

101-4052  
134-435



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

London, England  
American Embassy  
1 Grosvenor Square

~~SECRET~~

Date: December 30, 1953  
To: Director (65-58236)  
From: Legal Attache  
London, England (65-0-681)

10.24.86

Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

CLASSIFIED BY  
DECLASSIFY

6042/PWT/CLS  
QADR

ReBulet December 16, 1953 inquiring as to the status  
of this case.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] (S) b1

[REDACTED] b1 (S)

JAC:AB

-PR-

Classified 2355  
Exempt from GDS  
Date of Declassification

RECORDED - 120

INDEXED - 120

SECRET

27 JAN 1954

28 JAN 1954

65-58236-2085

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

65-59463  
65-59242

AIR-TEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY 1/7/54

G. L. A. - V

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Ladd ✓  
Mr. Nichols ✓  
Mr. Belmont ✓  
Mr. Clegg ✓  
Mr. Glavin ✓  
Mr. Harbo ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tracy ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Trotter ✓  
Mr. Winterrowd ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Mr. Holloman ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL; ESPIONAGE - R. (ESTATE OF JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG). RECORDS OF THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, WORTH STREET BRANCH, NYC, REFLECT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON 1/6/54 THE BALANCE IN THE ACCOUNT OF THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND AMOUNTED TO \$33,638.06. THE ACCOUNT FOR THE JERO PUBLISHING COMPANY HAS A BALANCE OF \$8,765.69. THE FOREGOING INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED BY LETTER TO THE USA, SDNY FOR INFORMATION.

BOARDMAN

Mr. Belmont

③ BUREAU (REGULAR MAIL)  
1 NY 100-107111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY [signature]

cc Mr. Belmont

RECORDED - 90

65-58236-2086  
27 JAN 7 1954

EX-121

ESB

JAH:CAH #6  
NY 65-15348  
2 JAN 18 1954  
Approved: [signature]  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



## Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *V. M.*

DATE: Jan. 11, 1954

FROM : L. B. Nichols

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/JQSUBJECT: Julius Rosenberg

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Supervisor Tom McAndrews of the New York Office talked to Crosby on January 8, 1954. He advised that Eddie Ranzal, a reporter for the New York Times, had informed an Agent of the New York Office that he intends to write a book covering the Rosenberg case. He intends to write to the Director requesting a foreword and will submit the manuscript when it is finished to the New York Office. McAndrews thought the Bureau would be interested in knowing that Ranzal does intend to request the Director to prepare a foreword and will probably ask the Bureau to review the book for factual accuracy. McAndrews said he gave Ranzal no encouragement whatever.

McAndrews advised that Ranzal covered the Rosenberg trial for the New York Times newspaper; that in general the New York Office had found him to be an accurate reporter and fair to the New York Office.

My memorandum of November 6, 1953, refers to a New York Times story written by Ranzal dated November 3, 1953, indicating that Ranzal had talked to members of our New York Office about the activities of the McCarthy Committee. New York Agents deny they have had any contact with Ranzal about the McCarthy Committee and pointed out they were all very sensitive about the McCarthy Committee being in New York and they were confident that nothing had been said about the McCarthy Committee to Ranzal and that nothing would be said.

Roy Cohn of the McCarthy Committee advised me he would have no difficulty finding out whether Ranzal had in fact talked to any Agents in the New York Office, and if so, who they were.

By memorandum dated January 7, 1954, I advised that Ranzal would not discuss this subject with Cohn.

While I think we should review a manuscript from Ranzal if we receive one in the interest of accuracy, I do not think, in view of the above, that the Director should consider preparing a foreword for it.

cc - Mr. Jones

FEC:ps

5 JAN 18 1954

RECORDED - 10

INDEXED - 10

JAN 15 1954

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 13 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Winterrowd	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

WASH 5 FROM NEW YORK  
DIRECTOR URGNET

13

546 P

*Liberty*

*62,674*

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL. ESPIONAGE DASH R. NY  
[REDACTED] TODAY ADVISED THAT HE ASCERTAINED JAN ELEVEN LAST THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN-S TRUST FUND HAD NOW COLLECTED SIXTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS WHICH DID NOT INCLUDE ROYALTIES FROM THE EUROPEAN SALE OF THE BOOK "DEATH HOUSE LETTERS", THE INCOME FROM WHICH IS TO BE CONSIDERABLE. HE ADVISED THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE NOW ATTENDING A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER AN ASSUMED LAST NAME. HE STATED THAT THE CHILDREN WERE USING THEIR CORRECT FIRST NAMES. THE ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU. UACB USA SDNY WILL NOT BE ADVISED OF AMOUNT IN TRUST FUND UNTIL FIGURE APPEARS IN ACCOUNT AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK IN ORDER TO PROTECT INFORMANT.

HOLD PLS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-86 BY 3042/201/CS

BOARDMAN

Mr. Belmont

53 JAN 20 1954

RECORDED-29

EX-124

65-58236-2088  
JAN 18 1954  
ESE *AM*

*cc Brangan*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 25

DIRECTOR

....U R G E N T....

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE DASH R.

ADVISED ON JANUARY THIRD LAST HE ASCERTAINED THAT EMANUEL BLOCH HAD  
STATED THAT HE WAS TAKING THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN AWAY FROM THE BACHS  
AND PLACING THEM WITH A CHILDLESS COUPLE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NYC,  
THE HUSBAND OF THIS COUPLE BEING A COMPOSER. HE STATED THE OBJECTIVE  
WAS FOR THIS COUPLE TO ADOPT THE CHILDREN AND THEIR NAMES CHANGED  
BUT THIS ACTION WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL "CALM TIMES". BLOCH STATED  
THAT THE ONLY FEAR HE HAD ABOUT THIS, WAS THAT THE JEWISH CHARITIES  
OR JEWISH WELFARE COMMITTEES MIGHT ATTEMPT TO TAKE THE CHILDREN  
AWAY. BLOCH ADVISED THAT HE HAD APPLIED TO A QUAKER EDUCATIONAL  
INSTITUTE TO EDUCATE THE CHILDREN BUT WAS TURNED DOWN, NOT BECAUSE  
THEY WERE THE CHILDREN OF THE ROSENBERGS BUT ON SOME TECHNICALITY.  
BLOCH STATED THAT THE FUND NOW HAS FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS TO DATE  
AND HE WILL DISCONTINUE SOLICITATIONS AFTER THE AMOUNT OF SEVENTY  
FIVE THOUSAND IS REACHED, THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THIS AMOUNT WOULD BE  
SUFFICIENT TO EDUCATE AND SUPPORT THE CHILDREN. HE STATED HE WAS  
VERY HAPPY ABOUT HIS TRIP TO LOS ANGELES BECAUSE IT WAS IN LOS ANGELES  
HE SECURED MORE MONEY THAN IN ANY OTHER CITY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-90 BY 3042/PAT/CLS

RECORDED - 90

165-58236-5089  
JAN 20 1954

Mr. Belmont

EX-124

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 12, 1954

Director, FBI

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R  
FBI File 65-58236 - 2089

RECORDED - 90  
LA-124

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/28/86 BY 3042 RWT/JP

In connection with the captioned matter I thought you would be interested in the following information which was received from a reliable source of our New York Office on January 3, 1954.

Emanuel Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, stated that he was taking the Rosenberg children away from Bernard Bach of Toms River, New Jersey, and placing them with an unidentified childless couple who reside on Riverside Drive, New York City. Bloch stated his objective was for this couple to adopt the Rosenberg children and change their names. It was reported this action will be postponed until "calm times." Bloch said the only fear he had about this was that Jewish charities or Jewish welfare committees might attempt to take the Rosenberg children.

It was also reported that Bloch applied to a Quaker educational institution for the purpose of educating the Rosenberg children; however, he was turned down due to some technicality.

Bloch is reported to have stated that "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" now has a total of \$50,000 to date and that he will discontinue solicitations for this fund when the amount of \$75,000 has been obtained. Bloch believes that \$75,000 will be sufficient to educate and support the Rosenberg children.

In this connection the records of the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, New York City, reflect that at the close of business on January 6, 1954, the balance in "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" amounted to \$33,638.06 and the account for the Jero Publishing Company, publishers of the book entitled "Death House Letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," had a balance of \$8,765.69.

2cc - New York cc - 100-337235 (National Rosenberg-  
See Note on Yellow - Page 2 Sobell Committee)

MAILED  
JAN 1  
COMM  
To: \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RECORDED - 90  
LA-124

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-387835  
V-10  
100-387835

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Our New York Office has been instructed to furnish the above data to the United States Attorney, Southern District of New York.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

cc - Mr. William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General

cc - Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III  
Criminal Division

Attention: SAC, New York

Reurtel dated January 7, 1954.

In the event you have not already done so, you should immediately furnish the above data to J. Edward Lumbard, U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York.

NOTE ON YELLOW:

By letter dated October 1, 1953, Charles M. Metzner, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General, requested the Bureau to keep U. S. A. Lumbard advised regarding matters pertaining to the Rosenberg children including any monies collected in their behalf. By letter dated October 5, 1953, the Bureau advised Mr. Metzner that we would comply with his request.

DEC 10 1953  
E. B. J.

-2- JAN 15 11 44 AM '54

SEC. 10-10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TEL  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY 1/15/54

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following Teletype message to: BUREAU

b2, b7D

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. [REDACTED] HAS RECENTLY ADVISED THAT EMANUEL BLOCH HAS CAUSED THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN TO BE TAKEN AWAY FROM BEN BACH OF TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY. INFORMANT REPORTS THAT CHILDREN ARE NOW ATTENDING A PUBLIC SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER AN ASSUMED LAST NAME, THOUGH ARE USING THEIR OWN FIRST NAMES. THE CHILDREN ARE RESIDING WITH AN UNKNOWN COUPLE ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE. THE MAN IN THIS FAMILY IS A COMPOSER. IT IS REQUESTED THAT NEWARK DISCREETLY DETERMINE THROUGH ESTABLISHED SOURCES AT TOMS RIVER, TO WHAT SCHOOL IN NEW YORK CITY MICHAEL AND ROBERT ROSENBERG HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED, AND IF POSSIBLE, THE NAME OF THE COUPLE WITH WHOM THEY ARE RESIDING. FOR THE INFORMATION OF NEWARK, INFORMANT HAS ADVISED THAT THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND NOW AMOUNTS TO \$65,000. IT IS BLOCH'S PLAN TO HAVE THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN ADOPTED BY THE ABOVE DESCRIBED UNKNOWN COUPLE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-24-80 BY 3042/PWT/CJS

BOARDMAN

RECORDED-29

65-58236-2090  
JAN 16 1954  
Mr. Belmont

3-BUREAU (65-58236) (RM)  
2-NEWARK (RM)

60 JAN 21 1954

Approved: 65-75348

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

SAC, Boston

January 21, 1954

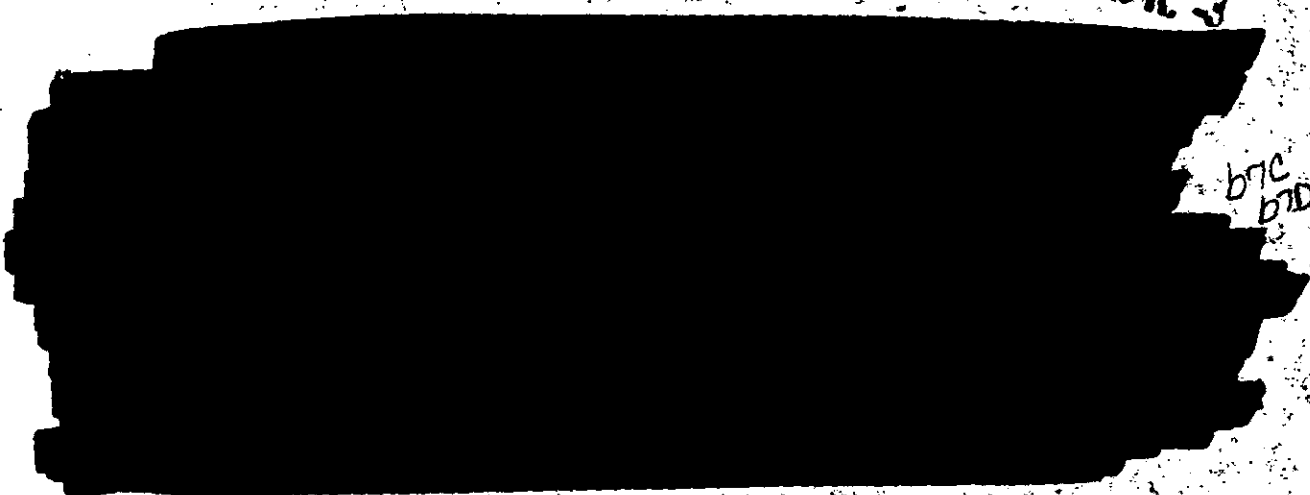
Director, FBI (65-58236)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042/PWT/CLB  
ON 11-6-80

ELR-3



Concerning Herbert Sherman mentioned above, Bufiles reflect that he was the subject of an AEA investigation in 1952, which was favorable, and he received a "C" clearance from the ASC in May, 1952. This investigation reflects that Sherman, born February 24, 1920, at Brooklyn, New York, attended CCHT from February, 1936, to February, 1940, and graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Electrical Engineering. He had been formerly employed at the Watson Laboratory, Fort Monmouth. In 1951, he was transferred to the Griffis Air Force Base, Rome, New York, which was his place of employment at the time of the AEA investigation. It is requested that Sherman be interviewed at this time to determine if he has any information of interest to the Bureau concerning individuals known to him while employed at Fort Monmouth, Griffis Air Force Base, and

cc 2 - Newark (Info.)

cc 2 - New York (Info.) (65-15348)

APL:awn awn  
Note: See page 2

RECORDED-33

JAN 26 1954

136

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMM - FBI

JAN 21 1954

MAILED 10

Classified 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 5  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

53 JAN 29 1954

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Geany  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Miss Gandy

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

116-296796-911

Project Einstein. It should be particularly determined if  
such Julius Rosenberg, suspected Soviet agent, Alfred Sarant,  
Max Barr, Aaron Rosen Solman, Fred Joseph Kitz, and Sam  
Greenblum, Signal Corps employees who are subjects of pending  
Bureau investigations. This interview should be handled  
promptly, and Newark, New York, and the Bureau should be  
advised of the results thereof.

Notes: Bufiles reflect Sherman investigated under  
AEC program in 1953. (Bufile 118-398706).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

89537

Date: January 21, 1954  
To: Director, FBI  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (62-0)  
Subject: BENJAMIN CROWINSHIELD BRADLEE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

As of possible interest to the Bureau, it has recently come to the attention of the Paris office that the above captioned individual who has been serving as Press Attache at the U. S. Embassy in Paris during the past year or more, resigned his position with the U. S. Embassy about two weeks ago to accept a position as a regional correspondent in Paris for Newsweek magazine. It has been indicated that in this position he will cover France, Spain and Italy for Newsweek.

It will be recalled that this individual figured in a memorandum dated September 4, 1953, from Mr. V. P. Keay to Mr. A. H. Belmont entitled "JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al; Espionage".

cc 65-126

HPW:AM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11-3-80 BY 3042/PWT/als

65-58236

NOT RECORDED  
199 JAN 23 1954

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

52 FEB 4 1954

94-3461-204  
ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

HNJ/mve  
65-4085UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1/24/54 PM

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

AIR TEL

DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/KS/HK  
ON 10-24-86

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. RE N.Y. AIR TEL 1/15/54. ON 1/19/54 PERCY H. LEHRER, TOMS RIVER, N.J., A NEIGHBOR OF BEN BACH, ADVISED AS FOLLOWS: ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE PICKED UP AT BACH RESIDENCE BY EMANUEL BLOCH ON 1/1/54 AND DRIVEN TO N.Y.C. IN BLOCH'S CAR. IN SUBSEQUENT CONVERSATIONS WITH SONIA BACH, AKA SYLVIA BACH, MRS. BEN BACH, THERE HAS BEEN NO STATEMENT MADE TO LEHRER RE PRESENT WHEREABOUTS OF CHILDREN, ALTHO MRS. BACH COMMENTED THAT BLOCH HAD HAD CHILDREN "PSYCHOANALYZED". THIS ACTION TAKEN BY BLOCH TO SHOW CHILDREN ARE "WELL ADJUSTED" AND THUS FORESTALL ANY ATTEMPT BY U.S. GOVERNMENT TO HAVE CHILDREN REMOVED FROM BLOCH'S CUSTODY. MRS. BACH ALSO TOLD LEHRER THAT ROSENBERG CHILDREN WERE TO RECEIVE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY FROM PROCEEDS OF "DEATH HOUSE LETTERS" AND THAT SHE BELIEVED TRUST FUND SHOULD CONTAIN \$500,000, AS OVER ONE MILLION COPIES OF BOOK HAVE BEEN SOLD. LEHRER DOES NOT BELIEVE BACHS KNOW WHEREABOUTS OF ROSENBERG CHILDREN AND IS OF OPINION THEY WERE REMOVED FROM THEIR CUSTODY BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS AGAINST BEN BACH. DUE TO WIDE INTEREST IN THIS MATTER IN TOMS RIVER, N.J. NO DIRECT CONTACT MADE WITH SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IN THAT AREA. ON 1/20/54 CAPT. RICHARD CLEMENT, DOVER TOWNSHIP PD, TOMS RIVER, N.J. LEARNED THAT GLIDE SLOCUM, SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL OF DOVER TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS, HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF CHILDREN'S WHEREABOUTS, HAS NO DESIRE TO KNOW AND "PROBABLY WOULD NOT DEVULGE INFORMATION IF HE WERE AWARE OF IT". ON SAME

REGISTERED MAIL

2-CC: NEW YORK (65-153480) (REG. MAIL)

1-CC: NK [REDACTED] b2, b7D  
NK 100-36150

PAGE 1

Approved: DSM

58 FEB 3 1954

183

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

FD-36

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 68

EX-102

JAN 27 1954

Mr. Belmont

ESPIONAGE

BRANCH

Classified by [REDACTED]  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 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817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1031, 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052, 1053, 1054, 1055, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1060, 1061, 1062, 1063, 1064, 1065, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1069, 1070, 1071, 1072, 1073, 1074, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1093, 1094, 1095, 1096, 1097, 1098, 1099, 1100, 1101, 1102, 1103, 1104, 1105, 1106, 1107, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1114, 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1123, 1124, 1125, 1126, 1127, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131, 1132, 1133, 1134, 1135, 1136, 1137, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157, 1158, 1159, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1163, 1164, 1165, 1166, 1167, 1168, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1175, 1176, 1177, 1178, 1179, 1180, 1181, 1182, 1183, 1184, 1185, 1186, 1187, 1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 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1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AIR-TEL  
NR 65-4085~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following Teletype message to:

DATE CAPT. CLEMENT WAS ADVISED BY DE WITT RICKETTS, PRINCIPAL OF TOMS RIVER, N.J. ELEMENTARY SCHOOL WHICH ROSENBERG CHILDREN ATTENDED, THAT HE HAD SENT A LETTER OF TRANSFER FOR CHILDREN TO BLOCH'S OFFICE IN NYC. RICKETTS STATED HE PURPOSELY MADE LETTER SKETCHY, HOPING TO ELICIT LETTER OF INQUIRY FROM NEW SCHOOL. TO DATE NO INQUIRY RECEIVED BUT RICKETTS, HOWEVER, HE WILL ADVISE CAPT. CLEMENT IF ADDITIONAL INFO IS RECEIVED. MAIL COVER ON BACHS SINCE 1/6/54 DISCLOSED FOLLOWING: (PERTINENT COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED OR EMANATING FROM RESIDENCE) 1) TO "ALL BACH", NO RETURN ADDRESS, POSTMARKED NEW YORK, 2) TO M. & R. ROSENBERG, 401 BROADWAY, CARE OF E. BLOCH, NEW YORK, 3) TO MRS. BEN BACH, FROM S. PRICE, 1655 WASHINGTON AVE., BRONX, 57, N.Y., 4) ADDRESSEE NOT LISTED, FROM S. LICHTENBERG, 410 W. 110th ST., N.Y. 25, N.Y., 5) ADDRESSEE NOT LISTED, FROM 1050 6th AVE., N.Y. 18, N.Y. NWK WILL CONTINUE MAIL COVER ON BACH RESIDENCE AND MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH SOURCES OF INFO IN TOMS RIVER, N.Y. AREA. NAMES OF PERCY H. LEHRER AND DE WITT RICKETTS SHOULD BE COVERED BY T-SYMBOL.

HOSTETTER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

SAC, New York (65-15348)

February 1, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Bureau O-1 Form dated 12-11-53, in which you noted that a report would be submitted to the Bureau in this case by 12-28-53. A review of the Bureau's case file fails to reflect receipt of such a report.

You are instructed to submit a report in this case to reach the Bureau on or before 2-10-54, without fail.

APL:blb

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/29/86 BY 2042 PWT/BJ

RECORDED - 87

EX-126

65-58236-2093  
FEB 2 1954  
130

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEB 4

COMM - FBI  
FEB 1 - 1954  
FILED 27

SAC, New York (65-15343)

January 25, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

ReBulet dated December 29, 1953, advising that efforts were being made by the Bureau through G-2 to determine, if feasible, the tube manuals Rosenberg might have had access to during his Signal Corps employment and the security significance of such manuals.

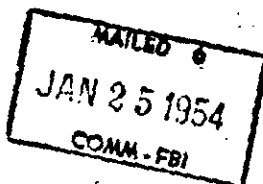
gfm  
Enclosed herewith for your information is copy of a memorandum received from G-2 in connection with this matter. In reporting the information contained therein in the next investigative report, the source of this information should be adequately protected.

Enclosure

AM: own own

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/27/86 BY 3042 WJP

65-58236 -  
NOT RECORDED  
86 JAN 26 1954



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

193  
FEB 1 1954

MAIL

65-58236-406

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

U. S. GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, -

1/25/54

FROM : SAC, New York (62-0)

SUBJECT: HONORABLE IRVING R. KAUFMAN  
JUDGE, USDC, SDNY  
MISCELLANEOUS  
ADMINISTRATIVE INQUIRY

b7D

b7D

b7D

b7D

Enc. (1)

LEB;AJW

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 10-30-86 BY 3042/awt/clj

65-58236-

NOT RECORDED  
102 FEB 12 1954

FEB 17 1954

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b7C, b7D with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

         Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

         Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-58236-NR 1/25/54 pg 2

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Letter to Director  
Hon. Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN

b2, b7D

It is to be noted that the information furnished above by [REDACTED] should not be disseminated outside of this Bureau inasmuch as such dissemination might compromise the source.

b7D

[REDACTED]

The above information is being furnished for the Bureau's information and no further action is being contemplated by the NYO until advised by the Bureau.



## BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

2/1/54

Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESP & RDate Property Acquired: 7/17/50, Search incidental to arrest of  
JULIUS ROSENBERGSource From Which Property Acquired: Apartment of JULIUS ROSENBERG  
GE-11, 10 Monroe St., NYCLocation of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Exhibit Vault  
290 Broadway, NYCReason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same: Action presently being taken to dispose  
of this propertyDescription of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1 Brown leather zipper brief case

1 Remington portable typewriter #V 290917

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 PWT/KS

1- NY 66-6649

65-58236-  
NOT RECORDED

FEB 4 1954

Field File #: 65-15348

Sec 6 FEB 15 1954

BULKY EXHIBIT - INVENTORY OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED AS EVIDENCE

Bufile: 65-58236

New York

Field Division

2/1/54

Date

Title and Character of Case: JULIUS ROSENBERG  
ETHEL ROSENBERG  
ESP-R

Date Property Acquired: 8/11/50 Search incidental to arrest of  
ETHEL ROSENBERG

Source From Which Property Acquired: Person of ETHEL ROSENBERG

Location of Property or Bulky Exhibit: Exhibit vault  
290 Broadway, NYC

Reason for Retention of Property and  
Efforts Made to Dispose of Same:

Action presently being taken to dispose  
of this property

Description of Property or Exhibit and  
Identity of Agent Submitting Same:

1 shell clasp pin

7 keys

7 safety pins

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/29/86 BY 3042 RWS/gp

Submitted by SA John A. Harrington

1- NY 66-6649

5 2 FEB 15 1954

Field File #: 65-15348  
Sec. 6

65-58236-1  
NOT RECORDED  
15 FEB 4 1954

AIR-TEL  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NY, NY, 2/9/54

Transmit the following teletype message to: BUREAU

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESPIONAGE - R. REBULET DATED  
2/2/54, CAPTIONED HONORABLE HENRY J. LATHAM, HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, DC. THIS LETTER ACKNOWLEDGED  
RECEIPT OF LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN LATHAM, WHICH ADVISED OF  
A TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS OFFICE FROM [REDACTED] OF  
[REDACTED] ON 1/18/54.

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY SPOKE TO SAC BOARDMAN, IDENTIFIED  
HIMSELF AS AN EMPLOYEE OF CHURCH STREET PC AND MADE VERBAL  
CHARGES AGAINST ONE JACK WALKER IN THE POST OFFICE. HE  
ACCUSED WALKER OF BEING A MEMBER OF THE BROTHMAN-ROSENBERG  
SPY RING. HE CLAIMED WALKER HAD ATTENDED CP MEETINGS WITH  
LEON NELSON AND SAM NOVICK. HE CLAIMED WALKER HAD BEEN  
ASSOCIATED WITH FORMER POLICE LIEUTENANT MILLER, RECENTLY  
EXPELLED. HE CLAIMED THAT THERE WERE DEMOCRATS AND POST  
OFFICE INSPECTORS WHO WERE TRYING TO WORK WITH WALKER AND  
WERE TRYING TO FRAME [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED  
BY SAs RICHARD A. MINAHAN AND JOHN A. HARRINGTON ON  
1/20/54 IN THE NYO. HE ADVISED HE ATTENDED CITY COLLEGE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Gandy	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/11/01 BY 3042 RUT/ML

3 - Bureau

118 12 10 12 VH.24

JAR:ETM  
65-15348 (#6)

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

FEB 10 1954

10 FEB 1954

ORIGINAL COPY SENT TO NY

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-15348

NY, NY, 2/9/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PAGE TWO

FROM JANUARY 1936 UNTIL JUNE 1938, TAKING AN ENGINEERING COURSE. HE QUIT SCHOOL BECAUSE HE COULD SEE NO FUTURE IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING. HE HAS BEEN EMPLOYED IN THE NEW YORK POST OFFICE FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS, AND ASSIGNED TO THE CHURCH STREET STATION FOR THE PAST ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS, IN THE OUTGOING MAIL DEPARTMENT ON THE 5:50 PM TO 2:00 AM SHIFT. HIS IMMEDIATE SUPERIOR WAS A MR. WAGNER, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. HE STATED THAT AFTER HE LEFT CITY COLLEGE IN 1938 HE JOINED THE YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE AND ATTENDED MEETINGS IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN THE CONEY ISLAND SECTION OF BROOKLYN. HE ADVISED THAT HE SAW JULIUS ROSENBERG AND JOEL BARR AT CITY COLLEGE. HE ADVISED THAT HARRY GOLD, CONVICTED ESPIONAGE AGENT, ATTENDED MEETINGS OF THE CP IN BROOKLYN. HE ALSO CLAIMED THAT MARTIN BRAVERMAN WAS A MEMBER OF THIS CP GROUP. HE STATED THAT ON ONE OCCASION HE SAW BRAVERMAN ON THE SUBWAY SURROUNDED BY "EIGHT RUSSIANS" AND THAT IF HE [REDACTED] HAD ATTEMPTED TO TOUCH BRAVERMAN HE WOULD HAVE "BEEN SHOT BY THE RUSSIANS". HE MENTIONED THAT VARIOUS FELLOW EMPLOYEES OF THE POST OFFICE WERE MEMBERS OF THIS ESPIONAGE GROUP. HE STATED HE KNEW HAROLD GLASSER, RECENTLY IN THE NEWS, AS AN ESPIONAGE AGENT. HE DESCRIBED MARTIN BRAVERMAN AS A LAWYER, AND ON OCCASION

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-15348

NY, NY, 2/9/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PAGE THREE

SOCIALLY LINKED WITH MARGARET TRUMAN. HE DESCRIBED JOEL BARR AS "SHORT AND STOCKY". AT THE TIME OF HIS VISIT TO THE NYO HE HAD IN HIS POSSESSION A GREAT NUMBER OF NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES WITH ACCOUNTS OF THE TRIAL OF JULIUS ROSENBERG AND HAD PICTURES OF THESE INDIVIDUALS. HE STATED THAT THERE WAS SOME PRESSURE BEING EXERTED BY POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES "TO EASE HIM OUT BECAUSE OF HIS INFORMATION". ON 2/4/54, SA JOHN A. HARRINGTON ATTEMPTED TO CONTACT [REDACTED] AT HIS HOME, AND WAS ADVISED BY A WOMAN, WHO REFUSED TO IDENTIFY HERSELF, "NOT TO PAY ANY ATTENTION TO HIM. HE IS ALWAYS TALKING ABOUT SPIES". ON 2/8/54, [REDACTED] CALLED THE NYO TO ASK SA HARRINGTON TO CHECK ON THREE THINGS:

- 1) AN INSPECTOR AT THE POST OFFICE WHO KNOWS BRAVERMAN;
- 2) C.D. JACKSON, ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER;
- 3) BE CAREFUL TO PROTECT THE WIFE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL BROWNELL BECAUSE THE COMMUNISTS ARE AFTER HER. ON 1/9/54 SA HARRINGTON TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED [REDACTED] IN REGARDS TO THE LAST THREE ITEMS. [REDACTED] STATED HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY THREATS AGAINST THE WIFE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, BUT CLAIMED THAT HE DEDUCED THAT THE COMMUNISTS WOULD ATTEMPT TO DO AWAY WITH HER BECAUSE THE ATTORNEY GENERAL HAS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED IN THE PAPER THE FINDING

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-15348

NY, NY, 2/9/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PAGE FOUR

OF FILES ON SUBVERSIVES. HE STATED THEY MIGHT TRY TO PUT THE PRESSURE ON THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, AND RECOUNTED A STORY THAT HAD BEEN TOLD HIM BY ONE OF HIS FELLOW EMPLOYEES TO THE EFFECT THAT FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL MC GRATH HAD GOTTEN INTO SOME DIFFICULTY WITH A GIRL, AS A RESULT OF WHICH AN INDIVIDUAL OBTAINED A JOB IN THE POST OFFICE. HE WAS ASKED ABOUT THE ARMY OFFICER THAT HE KNEW WHO WAS ENGAGED IN THE ROSENBERG CASE. HE STATED HE DOESN'T KNOW THE MAN'S NAME, BUT THE INDIVIDUAL CALLS HIMSELF WILSON, AND CLAIMED THAT HE MET HIM WHILE HE, [REDACTED] WAS IN THE ARMY. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE WAS INDUCTED INTO THE CHEMICAL WARFARE BRANCH OF THE ARMY ON 12/23/41, AND RECEIVED A MEDICAL DISCHARGE ON 5/19/42. HE STATED THE ARMY CLAIMED THAT HE WAS A PSYCHOPATH, WHICH [REDACTED] VIGOROUSLY DENIED. HE STATED HIS SERIAL NUMBER WAS ASN [REDACTED] BUREAU IS ADVISED THAT AT THE TIME OF THE TELEPHONE CONVERSATION OF [REDACTED] WITH SAC BOARDMAN HE SOUNDED EMOTIONALLY UPSET AND SPOKE IN A DISJOINTED MANNER. IT WAS THE IMPRESSION OF THE AGENTS WHO INTERVIEWED [REDACTED] IN THE NYO THAT HE WAS MENTALLY DISTURBED. IT IS OBVIOUS FROM THE FOREGOING THAT [REDACTED] HAS NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 7/29/86 BY SP-12/PWT/DP

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

Per \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

65-15348

NY, NY, 2/9/54

Transmit the following Teletype message to: PAGE FIVE

ACTIVITIES OF THE JULIUS ROSENBERG ESPIONAGE NETWORK,  
AND THAT WHATEVER KNOWLEDGE HE DOES POSSESS COMES FROM  
NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE ARTICLES. IT IS NOTED THAT [REDACTED] b7c  
CLAIMED TO HAVE JOINED THE YCL IN 1938. IT WOULD APPEAR  
FROM THE FOREGOING THAT [REDACTED] IS MENTALLY UPSET AND NO  
FURTHER ACTION IS CONTEMPLATED BY THE NYO ON HIS STATEMENTS,  
AND NO LOYALTY CASE WILL BE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF HIS  
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN THE YCL.

KELLY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/24/94 BY 3042 PWT/JSK

CC: MR. BELMONT  
AND SUPERVISOR  
DOM. INTEL. DIVISION

Per \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-58236)

DATE: February 1, 1954

FROM : SAC, ALBANY (65-1659)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/29/76 BY SP42 PAV/08

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re: Bulet to New York, dated December 29, 1953.

The following investigation was conducted on January 11, 12, 13, 26, 1954:

Mr. ALVIN O. DODGE, Project Engineer, Guided Missiles Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, former coordinator of Project Thumper, Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems, (A&OS), General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, from August, 1946 to June 30, 1949, advised that Project Thumper, MX79, Cont W-33-038-AC, 14499, was set up for the purpose of study or engineering investigation of the guidance, propulsion, launching, and supersonic aerodynamics, necessary for a recommendation of the military character and design of a current-to-air missile, primarily anti-missile defense.

Mr. DODGE stated that the project started in June, 1946, and that he became coordinator of the project in August, 1946, and remained as coordinator until June 30, 1949 when the project was discontinued.

Mr. DODGE stated that Project Thumper was conducted in Building #28 on Floors 4 and 5, in the General Electric Company in Schenectady, New York, and that the following employees of the General Electric Company were directly assigned to the Project:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
RAY STARNES	Division Engineer, A&OS	Now retired
CHARLES F. GLENN	Consulting Engineer, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.

HJH:jck  
cc: New York (65-15348)

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

EX-114

165-58236-2094  
FEB 3 1954

27

Let to Albany  
2/11/54  
JPH/awm



AL 65-1659

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
ROY DUNHAM	Section Engineer, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
A.O. DODGE	Project Coordinator, A&OS	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
BENJAMIN WILBUR	Design Engineer, A&OS	A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
HOWARD C. PAGE	Computed Statistics, A&OS	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
MORTON SLAVIN	Aeronautic Engineer, A&OE	Aircraft Gas Turbine, Evandale, Ohio
ROBERT W. MOREY	Mechanical Engineer, A&OS	Fitchburg, Mass.
SAM SCHWARTZ	On Test, Assigned for 3 months in A&OS	Not known
WILLIAM J. SEALE	Mechanical Engineer, A&OS	Johnson City, N.Y.
ROLAND W. GILLESPIE	Solid Propellants	Not Known
Dr. L.R. FINK	Development Engineering, A&OS	Manager of Engineering, Syracuse, N.Y.
LEWIS K. RELYEA	Development Engineering, A&OS	Guided Missiles Dept.
ALVIN L. BLUME	Development Engineering, A&OS	A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.
HAROLD CHESTNUT	Analytical Computing, A&OS	A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.
PAUL CUSHMAN	Development Engineering, A&OS	Guided Missiles Dept., G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
"SANDY" SCHULER	Sales Representative for Commerical Dept., G.E.	Not known
CHARLES M. YOUNG	On Assignment, early months of Project	Not known
ROBERT HERD	Commercial Department G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.

AL 65-1659

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
W. H. KNIGHT	Commercial Department G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.	G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
M.H. VISCUSI	Wrote one report, Advertising and Sales Department G. E. , Schenectady, N.Y.	Advertising & Sales Department, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.
J. F. DUVAL	Consulting Engineer	Presently deceased
Dr. J. D. COBINE	Wrote one paper on ionization	Research Laboratory, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.
A. I. LINGARD	Development Engineering A&OS, Schenectady, N.Y.	A&OS, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.
E. OLTHIUS	Analytical Components, A&OS	A&OS, G. E., Schenectady, N.Y.
C. R. HEISING	Engineer, A&OS	Not known
K. M. STEVENSON	A&OS Engineering	Not known
G.W. HOBBS	A&OS Engineering	A&OS, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
G.R. FAUKES	A&OS Engineering	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
D.R. RODGERS	A&OS Engineering	Not Known
A.R. BELL	A&OS Engineering	A&OS Engineering G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.

The following are stenographers for A&OS:

CLAIRE URBAN	Steno, A&OS	Guided Missiles, G.E., Schenectady, N.Y.
MARCIA SCHWARTZ	Steno, A&OS	Not Known
SALLY CHATERTON	Steno, A&OS	Not Known
BESSIE DAVEY	Stenc, A&OS	Not Known

AL 65-1659

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position on Project</u>	<u>Present Whereabouts</u>
BERTRAM LESTER	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Electronic Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.
I.A. ABRAHAMS	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.
I.O. VAN	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known
C. E. HEARN	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known
O.E. LINDERMAN	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known
H. JANKOWSKI	Electronics Laboratory, Syracuse, N.Y.	Not Known

Mr. DODGE advised in addition to these people, studies of a general nature, such as air forces in a free fall, and a study of analogue computers, and general mathematic analysis in connection with the problem were conducted for Project Thumper for members of the staff and students at the Washington University Research Foundation, 8135 Forsythe Boulevard, Clayton 5, Missouri, and they are as follows:

J. P. PHELAN	Research Engineer
J. R. MOORE	Dynamical Control Laboratory
RAYMOND G. SPENCER	Research Director
F. W. BUBB	Head of the Department of Mechanics
F. W. BUBB, Jr.	Project Leader
R. J. W. KOOPMAN	Report writer
A. W. SIMON	Report writer
W. A. STEIN	Report writer
ROBERT E. PABST	Report writer

AL 65-1659

Mr. DODGE advised that all employees, including staff and students at the Washington University, were investigated and cleared prior to being assigned to Project Thumper.

Mr. DODGE commented favorably concerning the character, loyalty, associates, and reputation of all employees on Project Thumper in the Schenectady area with the exception of SAV SCHWARTZ, whom he described as being a temporary employee working on fuel expulsions. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ was extremely liberal, and bordered on the Socialistic side, but had on occasions expressed anti-Communist views. DODGE stated that SCHWARTZ had no other access to information on Project Thumper, and was shortly thereafter reassigned on a routine assignment in connection with the Test Engineers Program. 119

DODGE was unable to cite any definite statements concerning SCHWARTZ's Socialistic views. He further related that he was not well-enough acquainted with the employees on the Project from the Electronics Laboratory at Syracuse, and Washington University, to comment on their character, loyalty or associates, but stated that he knew of nothing unfavorable concerning these employees.

Mr. DODGE stated that during the period of 1946-1947, security was not as rigid as today, and that it was his opinion that the entire country was less security conscience than at present. Mr. DODGE advised that security measures in A&OS, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, were on a par or above average with other companies. Even so, the list as provided was not at all a conclusive list of employees familiar with Project Thumper, inasmuch as employees assigned to the Project would on occasion, consult their supervisors, who were not assigned to the Project, for advice in regards to the work that they were conducting on the Project.

Mr. DODGE further related that a total of seventy-six reports were compiled and published during the duration of the Project, and during the first year, less than 1/6 of a total of fourteen reports were published, all of which were entirely preliminary in nature. DODGE stated that reports were available in the A&OS Library, and stated that the initial list of people authorized to read the reports was very broad, with limitations of a minor nature. DODGE advised that MORTON SOBELL could very easily have had access to the reports in the Library. DODGE advised that he had no acquaintance with SOBELL, but had knowledge that he worked in Building #28 on the fifth floor where part of Project Thumper was being conducted.

MORTON SOBELL was convicted in the Southern District of New York for Conspiracy to Commit Espionage, along with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG, and was committed to thirty years in the Federal Penitentiary.

ROY DUNHAM, Section Engineer, A&OS, and formerly connected directly with Project Thumper, assisted in furnishing the present whereabouts of former employees of Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that the Schenectady employees who worked on Project Thumper were all well known to him, and he considered them all to be of good character, good associates, and loyal Americans. DUNHAM stated that he could not recall SAM SCHWARTZ, W. H. KNIGHT, M. H. VISCUSI, E. OLTHIUS and C. R. HEISING of the Schenectady employees. DUNHAM advised that all the Syracuse employees, other than BERTRAM LESTER, were unknown to him, but commented favorably concerning BERTRAM LESTER.

Mr. DUNHAM stated that there is no question in his mind that the employees of Project Thumper were acquainted with MORTON SOBELL, inasmuch as L. R. FINK was MORTON SOBELL's Group Leader, and was also assigned directly to Project Thumper. DUNHAM advised that there was no question in his mind in regards to the character, loyalty or reputation of L. R. FINK. DUNHAM further related, that to the best of his recollection, ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN worked in the same room as MORTON SOBELL, and may have had occasion to discuss the Project in the presence of MORTON SOBELL. DUNHAM stated that he regarded ALVIN L. BLUME and PAUL CUSHMAN as being of good character, and loyal Americans.

WILLIAM J. SEALE, Personnel Section, A&OS, and former Mechanical Engineer on Project Thumper, advised that he is well-acquainted with the majority of employees of the Project. SEALE stated that the first year of the Project consisted mostly of groping around in an attempt to ascertain the customer's want, and to obtain background history of other missiles well enough along under investigation.

Mr. SEALE advised that the following people were well known to him, and that he has worked with them for the past eight years. He commented very favorably concerning their character, loyalty, associates and reputation:

RAY STEARNS  
CHARLES F. GREEN  
A. O. DODGE  
ROY DUNHAM  
BENJAMIN WILBUR  
MORTON SLAVIN

R. W. MOREY  
L. R. FINK  
HAROLD CHESTNUT  
BERTRAM LESTER  
ROBERT HERD

AL 65-1659

Mr. SEALE advised that of the others in Schenectady, he knew of no one who would intentionally disclose anything of a classified nature. SEALE related that R. W. GILLESPIE, who worked on the chemical phase of the Project, was extremely impractical, and continuously was venturing off on extraneous routes, and would frequently become carried away with his work. SEALE stated he did not believe GILLESPIE would intentionally disclose any information of a classified nature, but might unknowingly do so.

SEALE advised that H. C. PAGE is of unquestionable loyalty, but is of questionable character, in that he recently divorced his wife, the mother of his two children, after it had been discovered that he had been living with his secretary to whom he is now married.

SEALE ADVISED that he has never become well-acquainted with AL BLUME, inasmuch as BLUME is very quiet in nature, and not well-known to many of the employees at A&OS, Schenectady, New York.

SEALE stated that during the course of the Project, conditions were crowded in Building #28, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, and there was no division or separation of employees on the Project, from other employees. SEALE further related that it was common to discuss the progress and information of Project Thumper in the presence of other employees who were in no way connected with Project Thumper.

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, no further investigation will be conducted by the Albany Division.

SAC, Albany (100-1009)

February 11, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)-2094

RECORDED-16

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ETAL  
ESPIONAGE - R

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/29/86 BY SP4 PWS/MLB

Reurlet dated February 7, 1954, setting forth information obtained at General Electric, Schenectady, New York, concerning Project Thumper. It is noted that L. R. Fink, who works on Project Thumper, was Morton Sobell's group leader, and that Alvin L. Blums and Paul Cushman, also employed on that project, worked in the same room with Sobell at General Electric. These three persons should be interviewed concerning their knowledge of Sobell and whatever information they have concerning Sobell's knowledge of Project Thumper.

It is also noted that Project Thumper reports were filed in the Aeronautic and Ordnance Systems Library at General Electric. Inquiry should be made to determine if library records concerning the charge out of the reports still exists and if Sobell ever had occasion to charge out any of these reports.

Background information on Sam Schwartz should be obtained to determine if he had any contacts with Sobell while both were working for General Electric inasmuch as Schwartz was reported to be extremely liberal and was employed for a short time on Project Thumper.

The information set out in the referenced letter should be submitted in report form immediately in order that proper dissemination may be made of the information developed. All further investigation conducted should also be submitted in report form.

This investigation must be given expeditious attention.

JPL:awn

cc 2 - New York (65-15348)

COMM - FBI

FEB 11 1954

MAILED 27

Note: Information furnished by David Greenglass indicated that Julius Rosenberg received information concerning a "thinking machine" or a brain mechanism from one of his sources. It is believed this refers to engineering investigation conducted by General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York, under the name of Project Thumper which explored the possibility of guiding, propelling and launching supersonic missiles as a defense against guided missiles.

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Gandy  
Mohr  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Miss Gandy

52 FEB 17 1954

WAB:AT

C O N F I D E N T I A L

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

TIB

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>2/3/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>1/8, 21, 27/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOSHUA D. ENSOR</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG** states he never knew **JULIUS ROSENBERG**; became active in CP in 1935 and soon afterward became a branch organizer. Sold the "Daily Worker" and made numerous speeches for CP. Was member of IWO and ALP. Broke with CP in 1942.

REGISTERED BY **3042 PWT/CLS**  
ON **11-10-86**  
- P -  
AGENCY **RAB**  
REQ. REC'D  
DATE FORW. **12-12-54**  
HOW FORW. **FILE**  
BY **SL**

DETAILS: **HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG**, 90 Harriman Avenue, Hempstead, Long Island, was interviewed on January 8, 1954, by **SAS ARNOLD C. LARSON** and **FRANK R. LONGO**. **GOLDBERG** advised that he wanted to cooperate as to his activities, but he could not recall the Communist Party branch to which he belonged nor the names of any of the leaders or members of the branch. He said that the Communist Party members did not use their true names, but used aliases. He said he never knew **JULIUS ROSENBERG** and the only knowledge he had of **ROSENBERG** was what he had read in the papers. **GOLDBERG** was asked whether he belonged to the **Olgin Club** of the Communist Party, but he stated he could not recall to which club he belonged.

**GOLDBERG** stated he became active in the Communist Party in about 1935 as a result of the depression. He said that at that time he did not know what Communism stood for, but it did have some good features for the poor and the unemployed and the Communist Party program was very attractive to him as an unemployed person. He stated he used to listen to street corner speakers and subsequently joined the Communist Party at its

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>gfk</b> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>RECORDED - 54</b> <b>ENCLOSURE</b> <b>65-58236-2095</b> <b>FEB 4 1954</b> <b>INDEXED - 54</b> <b>2355</b> <b>1/17/54</b>
COPIES DESTROYED <b>436 NOV</b> COPIES OF THIS REPORT <b>5-Bureau (65-58236) (RM)</b> <b>3-New York (65-15348)</b> <b>COPY IN FILE</b>	

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C O N F I D E N T I A L



NY 65-15348

headquarters office on Utica Avenue and Bergen Street in Brooklyn, New York. He said that he was not recruited into the Communist Party but joined on his own accord. Sometime after becoming a member, he was made a branch organizer of the club, the name of which he did not remember.

His duties were to sell the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, and to make street corner speeches. He stated he sold many "Daily Workers" and made numerous speeches; however, he stated that he never recruited any members into the Communist Party but was instrumental in influencing his wife to join his branch.

During this time he was also a member of the International Workers Order and the American Labor Party, and his wife subscribed to "Jewish Life." He said that in 1939 he no longer felt that the Communist Party was what it was pictured to be, and he could no longer see eye to eye with its policies and theories. It was about this time that he became inactive in the Communist Party and the International Workers Order.

In 1942 he made a definite break with the Party, but he still felt that by doing so he was jeopardizing the safety of himself and his family. In 1946 he moved his family to Hempstead, Long Island, where he presently resides. After moving to Hempstead, he dropped from the American Labor Party, realizing that it was also dominated by the Communist Party. Shortly after he moved to Hempstead, he was contacted by an unknown woman who tried to persuade him to reactivate himself in the liberal move, but he refused and has not been approached since then.

GOLDBERG stated that he has been out of the Communist Party since 1942 and has been inactive in it since 1939. He stated that he dropped out of the American Labor Party about seven years ago and has had nothing to do with the American Labor Party or the Communist Party since that time. GOLDBERG added that joining the Communist Party was a mistake which he had made and that he was happy to have discovered this mistake when he did.

GOLDBERG said that he and his family are loyal patriotic Americans and that he has revealed his past association with the Communist Party to his employer.

NY 65-15348

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Concerning the American Labor Party and "Jewish Life," the following appears in a booklet entitled, "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, May 14, 1951:

"AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party, but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 78.)

"2. Among 'organizations that are victims of Communist domination.' (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pages 40 and 41.)"

"JEWISH LIFE

"1. 'Among typical examples of the Communist press and publications.' Published by the Morning Freiheit Association, Inc. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 49 and 225.)

"2. A Communist International publication distributed by the Communists' Progressive Book Shop in Boston, Mass. (Massachusetts House Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1938, p. 281.)"

- P -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 3 -

NY 65-15348

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

*See 2/74*  
Will continue to review the case file and will report the results of this review.

REFERENCE

*See 1/91*  
Reports of SA JOSHUA D. ENSOR, New York,  
7/8/53 and 9/22/53.  
Bureau letter to New York 12/7/53. *See 2/74*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (65-58236)

FROM : SAC, New York (65-15348)

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG; ET AL  
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 2/3/54

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed herewith are five copies of the report of  
SA JOSHUA D. ENSOR, New York, dated 2/3/54.

Enclosed report sets forth an interview with HARRY PAUL GOLDBERG, who stated that he wished to cooperate in every way with the Bureau. GOLDBERG claimed that he could not recall the name of the branch to which he belonged or any of the members of this branch of the CP, even though it was pointed out to him that it didn't seem possible that anyone could not recall the name of the branch of which he was the branch organizer. GOLDBERG still professed ignorance of the branch, stating that he could not even recall whether he had ever belonged to the Olgin Club. It appears that GOLDBERG does not wish to disclose any of the members of the CP that he knew, even though he readily admits having been a member and claims to be a loyal patriotic American.

Inasmuch as there has been no CP activity noted on the part of GOLDBERG since 1945 and none of the informants familiar with the ROSENBERG case know of him, no further investigation will be conducted concerning GOLDBERG UACB.

Encs. 5

REGISTERED

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4/PWT/CLS  
ON 11-10-86

5 ENCL

RECORDED - 54

165-58236-2095  
FEB 4 1954

JDE:TIB

ESP SEC

Classified by 2355  
Exempt from GDS, Category 2  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**February 5, 1954**

**Director, FBI**

DAVID GREENGLASS  
ESPIONAGE - R

As you are aware David Greenglass, brother of Ethel Rosenberg, is serving a fifteen-year sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, for his part in the Julius Rosenberg espionage conspiracy. It will be recalled that Greenglass and his wife, Ruth, were most effective Government witnesses against Julius and Ethel Rosenberg at the Rosenberg trial. The Greenglasses have continued to cooperate with this Bureau.

It has been brought to my attention that Mrs. Tessie Greenglass, mother of David Greenglass and Ethel Rosenberg, suffered a slight stroke during the early part of January, 1954, which has necessitated her confinement to bed for an indefinite period. She, too, has been most cooperative with this Bureau in the Rosenberg investigation. She advised our New York Office that her physical condition will prevent her from ever visiting her son at Lewisburg Penitentiary. Her doctor has reportedly stated that she cannot undergo the trip to Lewisburg again because of the physical hardship that would be imposed upon her. It is the hope of Mrs. Greenglass that her son might be moved to the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, where she could visit him. She stated that the trip to Lewisburg from New York is an overnight trip, whereas if her son were transferred to Danbury, she could visit him and return to her home the same day. She requests that her desires be made known to this Bureau.

The foregoing information is being brought to your attention for your assistance in considering the desires of Mrs. Greenglass. You might wish to determine whether it is within the authority of the Bureau of Prisons to transfer David Greenglass to the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury. It is requested that you advise the action contemplated by you in this matter.

**65-59028**

cc - 1 - Mr. William F. Rogers  
/ Deputy Attorney General

cc ✓ 65-58236

APL: b1b

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gearty \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

07 FEB 17 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EB 2 11 31 PM '66  
REC'D-101 604.20-11CE

YELLOW  
DUPLICATE  
FEB 5 1954  
MAILED

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI ATT: MR. LOUIS B. NICHOLS

DATE: 1/29/54

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-15348)

INDEXED-75

SUBJECT: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESP-R

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to prior telephonic communications to the Bureau wherein the Bureau was advised that Edward Ranzal, Federal Court reporter for the "New York Times" was contemplating writing a book on the ROSENBERG trial. During those conversations it was reported to the Bureau that Ranzal contemplated requesting the Director to do a foreword for this book.

On 1/29/54, Ranzal advised this office that he had discussed writing this book with U.S. District Judge Irving R. Kaufman and that Judge Kaufman was very much interested in seeing an accurate and objective book written on the ROSENBERG trial. Judge Kaufman has expressed the thought to Ranzal that the activities of the ROSENBERG and SOBELL Committees have planted seeds of doubt in the minds of the American public that the ROSENBERGS were afforded a fair trial, which doubts could be set at rest by the publication of an accurate account of the trial.

Ranzal stated that on 1/28/54 he and his associate in this project, Walter Arm, a reporter for the "New York Herald Tribune" and acquaintance of Ranzal for the past twenty years, had contacted Doubleday Doran, publishers, and this company is interested in publishing the book when and if it is written. Ranzal and his associate will submit sample chapters in the immediate future to the publishers. A decision will then be made by the publishers as to whether or not that company will handle the book. Ranzal stated that the sample chapter he intends to submit will cover the events of the day of the execution as they took place in the court room and chambers of Judge Kaufman. It will stress particularly the legal activity engaged in by counsel for the Government and the defense in New York. Ranzal covered these activities on that day for the "New York Times."

For the information of the Bureau Ranzal resides at 185 McClellan Street, Bronx 66, N.Y. He was born February 11, 1914 and is married to Celie Greenberg Ranzal. He has two sons, Theodore 11 years of age and Gerald 7 years. Ranzal attended public schools in Manhattan and George Washington High School in New York City. He has worked for the "New York Times" since 1929 and has served on the reporter staff of its Brooklyn-Queens office until 1935. In January 1936 he transferred to police reporting in Manhattan. In 1940 he was assigned by the "New York Times" to cover the Bronx, Lower Westchester and Harlem. In 1946 he worked on general assignment for the "New York Times" and in 1949 was assigned to cover the U.S. Court House, Foley Square during which period he has worked on such cases as the ROSENBERG, HISS, REMINGTON and PERL, as well as the Smith Act prosecutions of the top Communist leaders.

The above is submitted for the information of the Bureau.

TJM:DM

58 FEB 10 1954

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

FEB 7 1954

LIT. FILE

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DATE 7/29/84 BY 3043 PWT/JS

G.I.R.-10-9

SAC, New York (65-15346)

February 3, 1954

Director, FBI (65-58236)

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

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DATE 4/29/86 BY 3042 PWP/JS

ReBulet dated December 29, 1953, requesting the Albany Office to conduct investigation at General Electric, Schenectady, in an effort to determine Rosenberg's source for obtaining information on the so-called thinking mechanism.

The attention of the New York Office is directed to page 2 of Philadelphia letter dated January 25, 1954, captioned "Paul Elisha Williams, Security Matter - C," (a copy of which has been made available to your office) reporting results of an interview with David Greenglass. It is noted that Greenglass related that in the early part of 1947, Rosenberg mentioned a friend of his was working for Sperry Gyroscope Company, New York, on a mechanism brain for guided missile control which was referred to as a "thinking device." Greenglass believed that the friend Rosenberg was referring to was Joel Barr.

2124 You are aware that Joel Barr was employed by Sperry at Lake Success, New York, as a project engineer from October, 1946, to May, 1947. In addition to the investigation being conducted by the Albany Office at General Electric, it is requested that your office institute immediate inquiry to determine if Barr had access either directly or indirectly to a project at Sperry's developing a so-called thinking or brain mechanism. If not, the identity of those employees at Sperry who might have had access to such a project should be obtained and appropriate investigation instituted to determine if any of them knew Barr or Rosenberg.

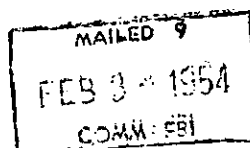
This investigation should be given prompt attention and the Bureau advised of any pertinent developments.

cc 2 - Albany

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gerry \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

APL:awn

cc 65-59028 (Greenglass)  
cc 65-59453 (Barr)



RECORDED-97

65-58236-2097  
FEB 5 1954

FEB 3 1954

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
FBI  
RECEIVED-NEW YORK

65-59028  
65-59453  
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

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DATE 9/29/86 BY 3042 LWR/B

FEB 2 1954

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 6 2 431 P  
DIRECTOR URGENT

JULIUS ROSENBERG, ET AL, ESP R. PHILIP SOKOL, WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS COUNSEL TO THE DEPT. OF WELFARE, CITY OF NY, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED NYO, FEB TWO FIFTYFOUR, AND FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFO. SOKOL STATED THE DEPT OF WELFARE IS VITALLY CONCERNED WITH THE CHILDREN OF ETHEL AND JULIUS ROSENBERG AND IS DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING A FOSTER HOME FOR THEM. DURING THE RECENT PAST, EMMANUEL H. BLOCH, ATTORNEY FOR THE ROSENBERGS, HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO APPEAR AT THE DEPT. OF WELFARE TO DISCUSS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A FOSTER HOME FOR THE CHILDREN. BLOCH STALLED THE DEPT. OF WELFARE. FOLLOWING THE DEATH OF BLOCH ON JAN THIRTY, FIFTYFOUR, THE DEPT OF WELFARE HAS DETERMINED TO PROCEED WITH ITS PLAN TO ESTABLISH A LEGAL GUARDIAN OVER THE PERSONS AND PROPERTY OF THE CHILDREN. IT IS THE INTENTION OF THE DEPT OF WELFARE TO HAVE THE SURROGATE-S COURT DESIGNATE LEGAL GUARDIANS TO PLACE THE CHILDREN UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF A JEWISH PHILANTHROPIC ORGANIZATION AS YET UNIDENTIFIED, WHICH COULD OBTAIN A SUITABLE FOSTER HOME FOR THEM. MR. SOKOL SAID IT IS HIS OPINION THAT ONCE CONTROL OVER THE FUNDS COLLECTED BY THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE IS ESTABLISHED BY THE WELFARE DEPT.,

THE COLLECTION AND PROPAGANDA EFFORTS OF THE ROSENBERG COMMITTEE COPIES DESTROYED  
WILL TERMINATE. SOKOL DESIRED TO KNOW WHETHER OR NOT ANY DIRECT  
436 NOV 15 1960  
END PAGE ONE

Mr. Belmont



WAS PAGE TWO

ACTION ALONG THESE LINES BY THE DEPT OF WELFARE WOULD INTERFERE IN ANY WAY WITH ANY MATTERS UNDER INQUIRY BY THIS BUREAU. HE WAS ADVISED THAT SUCH ACTION WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH THE BUREAU.

MR SOKOL WAS REQUESTED AND HE PROMISED TO FURNISH ANY INFO DEVELOPED BY THE DEPT OF WELFARE TO THIS OFFICE. HE SAID, AT THE PRESENT TIME, HE DOES NOT KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE CHILDREN, BUT HE IS CONTINUING EFFORTS TO LOCATE THEM. THE ABOVE INFO HAS BEEN MADE AVAILABLE TO USA J. EDWARD LUMBARD, SDNY. FOR THE INFO OF THE BUREAU, THE BALANCE IN THE ROSENBERG CHILDREN-S FUND IN THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, WORTH STREET BRANCH, ON FEB ONE FIFTYFOUR, WAS FORTYTWO THOUSAND, FOUR HUNDRED SIXTYEIGHT DOLLARS, THIRTYONE CENTS. THE BUREAU WILL BE FURNISHED ANY ADDITIONAL INFO RECD IN THIS CONNECTION.

KELLY

HOLD

*Send memo to W.G.  
& Rogers re above*

*del. to AG  
7/24/54 "201"*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

February 3, 1954

Director, FBI

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DATE 7/29/86 BY 2042 PWT/JP

JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

RECORDED-89 FBI File 65-58236-2098

EX-121 The following information regarding the Rosenberg children was received by our New York Office on February 2, 1954, from Mr. Philip Sokol, who identified himself as counsel to the Department of Welfare, City of New York.

Mr. Sokol advised that the Department of Welfare, City of New York, is vitally concerned with the children of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and is desirous of establishing a foster home for them.

During the recent past Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for the Rosenbergs, has been requested to appear at the Department of Welfare to discuss the establishment of a foster home for the Rosenberg children. Bloch is reported to have stalled the Department of Welfare regarding this matter.

Following the death of Bloch on January 30, 1954, the Department of Welfare decided to proceed with its plan to establish a legal guardian over the persons and the property of the children. It is the intention of the Department of Welfare to have the Surrogates Court, New York City, designate legal guardians and to place the children under the supervision of a Jewish philanthropic organization which could obtain a suitable foster home for them. The identity of this philanthropic organization is not known.

MAILED  
FEB 4 1954

COMM-FBI

Mr. Sokol said it is his opinion that once control over the funds collected by the National Rosenberg - Sobell Committee is established by the Department of Welfare, the collection and propaganda efforts of the Committee will terminate.

Mr. Sokol stated that at the present time he does not know the whereabouts of the Rosenberg children; however, he is continuing his efforts to locate them.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

cc - Bufile 100-387835 (National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee)

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Mr. Sokol also advised that he would furnish to our New York Office any additional information developed by the Department of Welfare regarding this matter.

The above data has been furnished to United States Attorney J. Edward Lumbard, Southern District of New York.

In connection with "The Rosenberg Children's Trust Fund" the records of the Chase National Bank, Worth Street Branch, New York City, reflect that on February 1, 1954, the balance in this fund was \$42,468.31.

Any additional pertinent information received in connection with this matter will be furnished to you promptly.

2cc - Mr. William P. Rogers  
Deputy Attorney General

2cc - Assistant Attorney General  
Warren Olney III

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

Date: February 4, 1954  
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris let February 3, 1954.

In its issue of February 3, 1954, the Paris newspaper "Combat" which has a daily circulation of about 44,000 copies and which is characterized by the Press section of the American Embassy as "Anti-Atlantic Pact - Leftist", front paged a three column article by one CLAUDE DELMAS entitled "Is it Necessary to Kill the ROSENBERG Children?"

The writer complains bitterly that even in their graves the ROSENBERGS are the butt of new spy charges for "it was not enough to assassinate the ROSENBERGS." As long as EMMANUEL BLOCH lived McCarthy did not win out because BLOCH represented those who cannot be blackmailed, DELMAS writes. BLOCH also represented for the ROSENBERG children, "a man who did not spit on their parents' bodies and even better, a man who braved the police and a public opinion sick with anti-Communist hysteria to defend the memory of their parents," DELMAS says.

DELMAS says he does not pretend that BLOCH was assassinated by "those who set up the ROSENBERG affair" but he asks the American police to make known "the real reasons" for BLOCH's death, adding: "For the opinion we would like to have of the US government, we would like to believe this death was natural; we can't do it."

DELMAS continues: "Directly or indirectly, the American government is implicated in this death because a government, no matter which one, is responsible for direct actions and for the propaganda it directs or orders, that it encourages or tolerates. As long as it will not have been proved, by something other than police reports... that EMMANUEL BLOCH died from heart attack a terrible doubt cannot be prevented from arising and many persons will remain convinced that the ROSENBERG lawyer also has been assassinated. No distribution of dollars can erase this doubt."

In reference to the ROSENBERG children, DELMAS complains "one" began to harry them with "a fallacious juridical pretext" to exclude them from the school they were in and to place them in a public

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165-58236-2099  
FEB 10 1954  
ESP SEC

Director, FBI

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

institution to "reeducate" them. Henceforth, he says, the two children must face alone "the hate and lie" branding them "sons of traitors." DEIMAS thinks that against the ROSENBERGS there is such passion and "collective hysteria" in the US, spearheaded by McCarthy, that it may one day be asked, "Is it necessary to kill the ROSENBERG children?"

The foregoing information was reported to the Department of State by unclassified Embassy Dispatch # 1978 dated February 3, 1954, and is being brought to the Bureau's attention by the Paris office because of its pertinence in connection with Communist propaganda aspects of this case in France.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT <b>BOSTON</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>1954 1/27/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY <b>RICHARD W. LOW</b>
TITLE <b>JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al.</b>		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>	

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

HERBERT SHERMAN contacted and unable to furnish any information concerning subject or other individuals alleged to have been associated with subject. SHERMAN described by Boston Informant T-1, of known reliability, as an individual whose background was such that he might be considered to be an individual who could be questioned concerning subject and subject's associates.

AGENCY RHE: OSI  
 REQ. REC'D \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE FORW. 2-12-54  
 HOW FORW. LS  
 BY WAB  
 DETAILS

- RUC -

WAB

This investigation is predicated upon information received from Boston Informant T-1, of known reliability, who formerly attended City College of New York while subject, ROSENBERG, was at that institution. T-1 has previously advised he does not know the subject. T-1 revealed HERBERT SHERMAN might be a logical person who might be questioned concerning subject's espionage activities.

On January 27, 1954, the writer and SA JOSEPH E. SHERMAN interviewed HERBERT SHERMAN, an employee at Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Massachusetts.

SHERMAN advised that he, himself, attended City College of New York and was graduated from that institution in 1940. SHERMAN further advised that following his graduation from CCNY, he attended

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3-New York (65-15348) (RM)		235	
1-OSI, Westover Field (RM)		Classified by	
2-Boston (65-3405)		Exempt from GDS Category	
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FEB 15 1954

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~Delayed by 10/1/54  
Puc WAB 2355

BS 65-3405

a training class at the United States Signal Training Corps School, Ft. Monmouth, New Jersey. SHERMAN stated he subsequently was employed at the Bendix Radio Plant, Baltimore, Maryland and in February, 1944 entered the United States Navy.

SHERMAN stated upon leaving the United States Navy, he, SHERMAN, became employed at the Watson Laboratory, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and in 1951 went to the Griffiths Air Force Base, Rome, New York where SHERMAN stated he continued his scientific work which led him to his present position as an engineer at the Lincoln Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology stationed at the Laboratory building B in Lexington, Massachusetts.

SHERMAN was questioned specifically as to whether he had any information concerning the following individuals:

JULIUS ROSENBERG; ALFRED SARANT; JOEL BARR; FRED JOSEPH KITTY.

With respect to the above listed individuals, SHERMAN stated he did not know any of these individuals and did not recognize the names of these individuals as being persons he had ever met in any way.

SHERMAN was also asked as to whether or not he was acquainted with ARON HELL COLEMAN and CARL GREEN: L.M.

With respect to COLEMAN, SHERMAN stated it was his recollection that he first came to know COLEMAN sometime in 1947, when both he and COLEMAN were employed at the United States Army Signal Corps Base at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey. SHERMAN stated he, himself was employed at the Watson Laboratory at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey and had professional contact with COLEMAN whom SHERMAN stated was working on a United States Signal Corps classified project.

SHERMAN said his social contact with COLEMAN had been quite limited although it was SHERMAN's best recollection he had some infrequent social contacts with COLEMAN. SHERMAN

BS 65-3405

said he could not remember any details of his social contact with COLEMAN. SHERMAN stated based on his association with COLEMAN, he had no reason to question COLEMAN's loyalty to the United States.

SHERMAN advised he was under the impression that CARL GREENBLUM had attended City College of New York although SHERMAN said he was not certain of this fact and could not specifically state that GREENBLUM had been attending CCNY when he, SHERMAN was in attendance at that school.

It should be noted that JULIUS ROSENBERG was electrocuted legally at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York in June, 1953 after having been found guilty in United States Federal District Court, Southern District of New York on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States.

Boston Informant T-2, believed to be of known reliability and an individual acquainted with the activities of subject, ROSENBERG, in behalf of the Soviet espionage system, has advised that JOEL BARR listed above, was described to Boston Informant T-2 by JULIUS ROSENBERG as an individual who was one of JULIUS ROSENBERG's Soviet espionage contacts in the United States.

ALFRED ~~SARANT~~ listed above has been described by Boston Informant T-3, of unknown reliability, but a person in whom ROSENBERG confided, as an individual who was identified by JULIUS ROSENBERG to Boston Informant T-3 as being a member of ROSENBERG's group. Boston Informant T-3 has interpreted this statement as meaning that ALFRED ~~SARANT~~ was a Soviet agent. NY

Both ALAN HYMAN COLEMAN and CARL GREENBLUM have been identified in the public press as individuals who were subpoenaed as witnesses before a United States Senate Sub-Committee holding hearings in New York City in connection with allegations of espionage activities being carried on at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey.

Boston Informant T-4, of known reliability, has identified FRED ~~KITTY~~ as being an individual who received a letter dated

NY



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BS 65-3405

September 13, 1951 from Boston Informant T-5, another Government agency which grants security clearances, which letter charged KATTE with being a member of the International Workers Order from 1934 to 1940 and the Young Communist League from 1939 to 1941 and with violating government security regulations by furnishing classified information to a person not then entitled to receive it.

The International Workers Order and the Young Communist League have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

SHELMAN was questioned as to any information he might have concerning individuals known to SHELMAN while SHELMAN was employed at the Wright Air Force Base and Project Lincoln whom SHELMAN felt might be of interest to the FBI. SHELMAN stated he did not have any such information.

In the course of a previous interview of HERBERT SHELMAN in December, 1953, SHELMAN was shown a photograph of subject ROSENBERG at which time SHELMAN stated he recognized ROSENBERG from having seen pictures of him in the newspapers. At this time SHELMAN denied ever having met ROSENBERG or having had any contact with ROSENBERG. SHELMAN pointed out that while working in Philadelphia for the Signal Corps, he had approximately four hundred inspectors under his charge and he communicated with most of these inspectors at one time or another by letter in answer to their questions or inquiries resulting from their field work. SHELMAN stated because of this fact he feels he could possibly have met or had communication with ROSENBERG by letter on Signal Corps business and had forgotten about it due to the large number of such contacts SHELMAN had.

It should be further noted that in the course of previous interview with SHELMAN, he was questioned as to any knowledge he, SHELMAN, might have concerning ALFRED SWEET, JOEL BARAN, MORTON SOBELL and DAVID GREENGLASS. With respect to SOBELL and GREENGLASS both of these individuals were identified in the public press as having been individuals who were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage against the United States as the result of the trial of JULIUS ROSENBERG.

- RUC -

-4-

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gpc

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

INFORMANTS

Identity Source	Date and/or description of activity	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File where located
T-1 [REDACTED]	11/4, 11/6, 12/19, 20, 21/53 info concerning HERBERT S. LEHMAN b7C b7D	12/19, 20, 21/53	[REDACTED] b7D	[REDACTED] b2, b7D
T-2 is DAVID	thumbnail of JOEL [REDACTED], con- Burt [REDACTED] espionage subject			
T-3 [REDACTED]	thumbnail of [REDACTED] SARANT b2, b7D			
T-4 is Mr. E. K. FOSTER, general manager, Bendix Radio Division, Ben- dix Aviation Corporation, Towson, Mary- land.	thumbnail of FRED KITTY			
T-5 is Army, Navy, Air Force personnel Security Board as identified in report of SA ROBERT L. LAMPHAR, 2/12/52 in the case, "FRED JOSEPH KITTY, Espionage-R PAG, IS-1950				

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ADMINISTRATIVE DETAILS

For the information of the Bureau, it is to be noted that HERBERT SIEGELMAN was previously interviewed by the Boston Division in some detail as set forth in report of JOAN F. NOONAN dated December 31, 1953 in the case entitled, JOSEPH LEVITSKY, aka JOSEPH L. GIN, Espionage - R, Bufile 100-397359.

Investigative copies of instant report are being sent to the Newark Division in accordance with Bureau instructions.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Boston dated January 21, 1954.



THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

American Embassy  
Paris 8, France

Date: February 3, 1954  
To: Director, FBI (65-58236)  
From: Legal Attache, Paris (65-126)  
Subject: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

Re Paris let December 16, 1953.

As of possible interest to the Bureau in connection with this case, all Paris daily newspapers reported on February 1, 1954, the death in New York City of EMMANUEL BLOCH, lawyer for JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Most non-Communist papers did not give the report prominence.

"Le Monde", prominent Paris daily which claims neutralism in the East-West struggle, however, announced BLOCH's death in a three column space on page 3 of its February 2, 1954, edition. The announcement eulogized BLOCH and contained guarded implications that his death might have been due to other than entirely natural causes. It will be recalled by the Bureau that it was "Le Monde" which first published in Paris on May 9, 1952, the subsequently discredited FECHTELER report. (cf Paris let to Bureau dated October 6, 1952, entitled "VASSILI WASILIEVICH SOUKHOMLINE; Espionage - R" Bufile 64-31486).

On the same page and just below the announcement of BLOCH's death, "Le Monde" published a critical review of the book "The ROSENBERG Case - Fact and Fiction" by S. ANDHILD FINEBERG. The reviewer concludes that the book revealed nothing new on the ROSENBERG trial and "will not settle things."

The February 2, 1954 edition of the Paris Communist newspaper "l'Humanite" gave front page coverage to the BLOCH story and pictured the Paris attorneys ANDRE HAAS and PAUL VILLARD, secretaries of the National Committee for the rehabilitation of the ROSENBERG children, laying wreathes in commemoration of the death.

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65-58236-2101



Director, FBI

Re: JULIUS ROSENBERG, et al  
ESPIONAGE - R

As of possible interest to the Bureau, there is enclosed herewith page 3 of "Le Monde" of February 2, 1954, which contains the items above mentioned.